VOL. LXI. - NO. 6

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2 1901

WHOLE NO. 3119

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN N ENGLAND AND OF AGRICULTURE ial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors

ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET. Boston, Mass.

TERMS:

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spondence from practical farmers, giving the ilts of their experience, is solicited. Letters all de signed with the writer's real name, in full ch will be printed or not, as the writer may

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#### **Agricultural**

Farm and Garden Irrigation. The crop report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture contains an essay by Prof. C. S. Phelps of the Connecticu Station, upon "Irrigation in Humid Climates," as applied to the soils and crops of New England, and though he treats it more from a Connecticut standpoint, it is appli cable to all the New England States. gives the reasons why irrigation is often important to the farmer of New England as

(1) The uneven distribution of the rainfall and the occurrence of frequent severe droughts during the growing season; (2) the large amount of water used by crops, and especially by most crops of high market value; (3) the large amount of water lost to the plant by leaching and by evaporation from the soil: (4) the high value per acre of many of the crops best adapted to New England; (5) the high price of lands and the changed conditions of agriculture; (6) the many small streams and ponds by means of which irrigation may be made practicable at small

The average yearly rainfall in Massachusetts is about forty-five inches, including melted snow, which would be ample if evenly distributed through the year for nearly all crops, but the snow in winter and the heavy rains in fall and spring account for much of it, and a characteristic of the climate is the short but severe summer drought, when a high temperature with drying winds often causes the crops to wilt, and in less than three weeks the crop prospects may be nearly ruined by the lack water. Most crops need during the three summer months from three to four inches a month well distributed.

For thirteen seasons the stations in Connecticut, from seventeen to twenty-three in number, have shown an average of 2.68 inches in June. For July, omitting two years of excessive rainfall, 3.65 inches, and August practically four inches. In 1894 it was only .75 inches in June, 1.55 in July and 1.87 in August, or but little over four inches during the three months.

An instance noted on a Connecticut farm in 1895 shows the value of irrigation. One field of strawberries was on land that could not be reached with the irrigation pipes. Another was irrigated by three applications of water from pipes on the surface. This produced 23 times greater crop than the field not irrigated. In 1899 and 1900 there were spring and early-summer droughts, and the hay crop was very light. This year, with heavy rains in May and early in June, the crop has been very heavy.

Green grass or clover contains eighty to mety per cent.of water, strawberries, raspberries, peaches and pears eighty to ninety two per cent. Reliable estimates show that tons of hav per acre evaporate about as of water, an average crop of 720 bounds of wheat, and 1500 pounds of straw ires about 260 tons of water. If a field d clover grows ten tons of green fodder tons of hay, it would need about ten s of water while growing, and an acre at corn weighing fifteen tons per acre d need 10.6 inches. This does not take ccount what may run off, or be leached below the reach of plant roots. Some these losses may be prevented by ing and by a frequent stirring of the in some experiments he had ma loam seil. When not stirred there loss by evaporation of 11 inches of while on that where the soil was atly stirred the loss was three-quaran inch.

small fruits and market-garden when not irrigated, the value is estiperacre at strawberries \$200 to \$450, ries \$200 to \$400, asparagus \$100 to ons \$150 to \$300. The difference by one-half the value of these crops ck of water, where five or six acres n would cover quite an outlay for Two men in Connecticut gated extensively say that the full he plant was returned the first seaincreased crops when water was

of crop failures by drought often he profits of favorable seasons, as sets are supplied and prices kept products from points where the more favorable. The high price in the vicinity of cities and towns tensive farming and growing of market garden crops almost nec with high cost of labor and fertilcannot afford the loss of a crop. Throughout New England there are many

in use in that State was located at South ence of \$397.29 per acre. The Manchester in 1796, the water being taken done on June 10, 15, 18 and 20.

small streams bordered by fertile valleys. In many cases these can be so changed as to water several acres. In others large hydraulic rams can be used to lift the water acre, worth eleven cents a quart, or \$584.76 can have who will apply a little intelligence in stable building, and in the care of his stock.

| Can have who will apply a little intelligence in stable building, and in the care of his better than muck, and then the mixing of the two manures makes each the more valuable. Land plaster and South Carelland acre, worth eleven cents a quart, or \$584.76 can have who will apply a little intelligence in stable building, and in the care of his better than muck, and then the mixing of the two manures makes each the more valuable. Land plaster and South Carelland acre, worth eleven cents a quart, or \$584.76 can have who will apply a little intelligence in stable building, and in the care of his better than muck, and then the mixing of the two manures makes a fine absorbent. ner acre. The two not irrigated only pro-He gives a few instances of successful duced 2083 quarts per acre, averaging nine irrigation. The oldest irrigation plant now in use in that State was located at South ence of \$397.29 per acre. The watering was

rods above the farm and waters about five from ponds so located that water can be acres, being carried in open ditches. For t. ken from them to lower lands in open

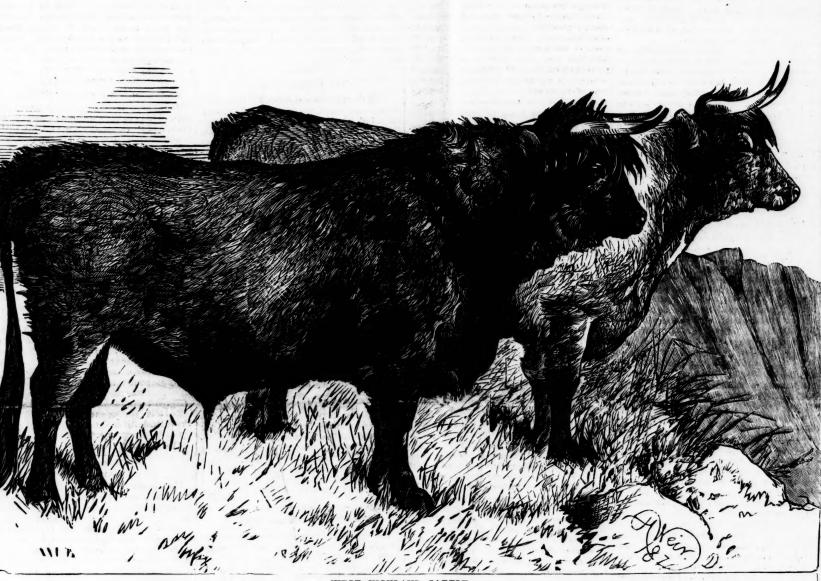
in stable sanication: plenty of windows and sunlight—the stable so built that the largest and add value to the manure carried away, amount of sunlight possible shall fall into it and on to the floors and the stock. That from a small stream at a point about sixty The cheapest methods of irrigation are and a natural method of killing microbes, road dust is the equal of either as a deodor-

rock, "acidulated," make fine deodorizers, manure in phosphoric acid and in the "fixmeans a dry stable, free from dampness, ing" of ammonia. To our liking, clay

but to turn them on grass that has a value as hay has not been a common practice, though we have seen a little space where the pigs were allowed to roam before they were weaned, while the sow was kept confined to her own yard and pen, which seemed to make the weaning more easy, especially when in that outer yard there was a trough in which they could be given a little skimmilk, oats or wheat bran. By this process farmers who did not keep pure-bred swine, and who perhaps never saw one, had pigs eight weeks old that would weigh 35 to 45

But we believe that it would pay to give he sows, while pigs are roaming with them, me green food to increase the milk supply until it is time for her to wean them. Grass or clover cut and thrown to them while fresh or green corn fodder they eat readily, as they do sweet apples, raw roots of almost all kinds, but especially beets and mangels, and leaves of cabbage and turnips when not wilted. As regards the corn fodder, we are not sure whether it produces the best reults given as soon as cut, or after twentyfour hours of wilting. We have found that the latter method gave best results with milch cows, but have not given it a fair trial or hogs, and doubt if it would work as well for them, as they do not chew their food again after they have swallowed it. The one trouble with following this plan is that grass is not plentiful at the time of the spring litter, and corn fodder when the fall litter is suckling has usually passed the green condition. Green rye or oats may be made to serve a! good purpose in this way, and perhaps rape may well be used for the sows that have their litters in the fall.

Dr. Leonard Pearson told before the New Jersey Agricultural Society his method of ventilating his stables, and gave his reasons for it, which seem so reasonable that we will republish both of them. He says that the foul air in the stable is nearest the floor. It is there that the manure and urine are deposited, and if there is a wooden floor it is that which absorbs them to ferment or putrefy. It is toward the floor that the breath (of the animal is directed. These warm the air, so that the air there is warmer than at the top of the room when properly ventilated. It is this foul and warm air that he wishes to carry off before it rises in the stable. To do this in a stable for six cows he has a sheet-iron funnel or tube in each corner which is sixteen inches in diameter. They come down within one foot of the floor and pass up through the top of the stable to the top of the building, where they are surmounted by a metal cap, which keeps out the rain, and prevents air from blowing down. The wind lowing through this makes a suction, but it works nearly as well when no air is stirring outside. The shafts or pipes being warmer than the air in the stable, and the air in them warmer than the air out of doors. prevents any tendency of the air to fall after it is once in the pipes. Fresh air is admitted at the top of the stable by a pipe, which opens out of doors near the bottom, and going upward enters the stable, where it goes in and settles, to take the place of the warm air that is drawn out by the other pipes. He has tested it thoroughly, not only in its use, but by suspending pieces of tissue paper from the ceiling, and noting which way they were drawn by the wind. He found that when doors and windows were closed they always swung away from the pipe that came in at the top, and toward those which opened at the bottom. Of course when doors and windows were open an abundance not only for the reason he gives, but be cause the inward draft of fresh air come above the heads of the animals whether standing or lying down. Some have tried the plan of admitting celd air near the heads of the animals at the floor, but it is open to the objection of chilling the body of the animal when lying down, which is the very time that it most needs the warmth of the stable and of its own body.



WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.

many years it was used for growing grass ditches. Perhaps the use of rams is the can do better than anything else. Then a shoveled up here and there is never missed and produced good crops. For the past next cheapest when available. Good wind-floor made on the ground itself, and mills on high ground with a large storage not a "bridge" above the soil, the space Albiston, has used this land mainly for small fruit and vegetables. A second plan was put to operation a few years ago. A small dam was erected on the brook and a steam may be used economically to pump pond formed. Water is taken from this to supply two acres on the other side of the brook. This is a compact loam with a hardpan subsoil, and is also drained to take off

surplus water. In 1894 he grew on thirty-two square rods strawberries at the rate of 10,400 quarts per acre. In 1895, with a severe drought at strawberry time, his strawberry crop was the best he ever produced. Black cap raspberries and blackberries have produced exceptionally fine crops each year on irri-In 1894, an unfavorable season gated land. for potatoes, he raised three hundred bushels per acre.

The Hale Bros. of South Glastonbury bring water in iron pipes nearly a mile from a reservoir formed by damming a brook. The source is about one hundred feet above the land to be watered. For 360 feet a sixinch pipe was used, then a four-inch pip for 1900 feet, and then with a fall of fifty feet three-inch pipe was used. It was car ried along the ridges of the farm, and hydrants about two hundred feet apart are placed, from which the water can be distributed along the surface. They say they have water for forty to fifty acres, and use it mostly for nursery trees and plants and for small fruits.

W. A. Leigh of Thomaston, Ct., brings water in pipes from a source about three hun dred feet above his land, and uses a three inch pipe on the surface, and it runs a seven horse power water wheel for his works, and at nights is used for irrigating strawberries He has used it since 1887, applying about the time the plants bloom and keeping it up uliflower \$200 to \$400, celery \$200 to until near the end of the fruiting season

J. C. Eddy of Simsbury, Ct., makes specialty of small fruit and vegetables He is on a light, porous, rather sandy soil, and uses two large rams to raise the water. With a fall of about seven feet, and six-incl drive pipes he fills a reservoir about seventy feet above the rams, and from these he has good fall to most of his cultivated fields. The first year he had two acres of straw berries on land he could not irrigate, that yielded 4800 quarts. Two irrigated acres produced 13,150 quarts, which being larger and finer sold at several cents a quart more. By supplying water, he has grown \$350 to \$400 worth of muskmelons, and about \$400 worth per year of cauliflower.
Asparagus and onions yielded large crops
where water was applied. In 1895 test plots were laid out 115 feet long, twelve feet

tank may do work enough to water three to a short time on crops that give a good profit the water. Naphtha or gasoline engines of five or six-horse power are economical of fuel and easily operated, while of lighter weight than coal engines. The oldest method was to let the water into a furrow between the rows at the upper end of the ield, and back through the next furrow until the lower rows are reached. A man with a hoe is needed to remove obstructions and direct the course of the water.

For strawberries it is better that it run down the slope between the rows, and a slope of three to six feet in one hundred is nough. If it is greater the soil may wash. Where the supply is limited, iron pipes may be used to distribute the water either by lowing over the surface or by sprinkling. They should be about two inches in diameter if the fall is not over one hundred feet. Condemned fire hose can be bought very cheaply in most of our large cities, and if wo or three inches in diameter, with a fall of fifty feet or more, a heavy spray can be used. In spraying strawberries from wenty-five to forty gallons a minute is needed in iron pipes to supply the water as fast as seems to be desirable.

If pipes are laid underground a series of small nozzles along the line at intervals may be used for spraying.

Improved Stables for Cows.

While the model dairy at the Pan-Ameriean is not what a very critical man would call perfect, there are two prominent features that stand out clear from the others. One is the possibility of taking lots of five cows each, confining them in a small, shaded stable buying all of the food for them at market rates, and turning a handsome profit on the venture at market rates for the product The other is that these five cows have been kept in their stalls through four months of hot weather, and so far as the sanitation of the stables is concerned, they have not at any time occasioned either odors, offensive conditions or an atmosphere that has in any degree manifested itself in milk or products. This is a severe test, and if it can be main tained in an all-the-time-in-use summe stable, why do we find so many foul, ill-smell ing stables in the winter, and why do we hear the plea, "We are obliged to let the cown out several hours each day, to get some fresh, pure air." After fifteen years of continuous winter stabling, the cows only going out a half dozen times during the winter. I am sure that the Pan-American stables are not extreme cases, but what any dairyman

beneath to become a cavern of foul smells six acres. When water is only wanted for and the source of ascending gases. A floor made of grout and cement on the ground itself is both dry and free from frost, and can be made by the use of bedding and absorbents as nearly perfect as is possible in cattle housing. As to ventilation there are many opinions. It now seems about agreed that some form of chimneys coming down to the ground floor and extending somewhat above the ridge of the barn, with an opening at the bottom of the shaft, affords the best possible way of getting the foul, badsmelling air from the floor up out of the stable. The chimney in the house, that starts from the cellar floor, always has a strong draught if given a basement draught, and it works the same way in the stable. One of the best plans to secure this drawing out of foul air is to have a shaft for each stable about fifteen by thirty-six inches, and on each side of it, and opening into it at the floor level, a long box reaching each way to the ends of the stable. They should be twelve by twelve inches square inside neasure, and closed at the ends. These poxes are placed next to the side walls and on the floor, and in the front side of them are numerous small holes. The draft from the shaft thus draws in the air the entire length of the stable. Few stables are so close that the air to supply the shaft will not find ready access, but it is better to have the stable pretty close and to admit what air is needed from outside sources, beginning at the sill on the outside and opening into the top of the ceiling on the inside wall of the stables. It is no use to try this plan unless there are a close floor and close walls. There are many variations of this plan, but all must agree on one point—taking the air from the stable from near the floor, and never from the top of the room. Exchanging of air in the stable, and getting dry air from without constantly maintain the temperature at a not greatly changing degree. In my own stable it seems to hang about the 55° mark, except in very cold weather, when the dampers are shut partially, which sends up the temperature s few notches.

Then the care of the cows. It is the best plan to clean out the gutters twice each day, and not allow a great accummulation of tight gutters, there should be material at hand for use as absorbents and deodorizers. Brushing and carding the cows each day tends to cleanliness in itself, and is worth its cost in increased milk. There should be enty of bedding, and fresh material should be supplied as fast as it is worn out and dis- other weeds of which they will root out and appears in the gutter. Long horse manure

by the public or accounted for in increased labor to follow.

As soon as the stables are cleaned, sprinkle quart of dust behind each cow, then add the absorbent, and if the owner will prevent the wet places about the stable and attend to keeping the bedding dry, there is no reason why the stable should not be so sanitary that the finest and best milk in the world can be made in it, the best products secured, and the stable smells and tastes of fresh air came in. We like his plan. wholly eliminated.

Stables must be warmed by the heat from the bodies of the cows there confined. This can never be done when draughts of air go n at any crack and go out at a corresponding crack opposite. Nor can sanitation be attained when the cows are shut up in a dark stable, and all air and light excluded. That is a hothouse for lung troubles and coughing cattle. The milking cow needs warmth, a change of air and comfort. This means a stable of pretty nearly uniform temperature, lots of sunlight, a dry bed, and water not far away. This is all possible with small outlay. Then we have the sanitary stable. It makes small difference which the Koch theory is decided. Buyers want clean milk, pure milk, and milk free from foreign flavors. The law is becoming more strenuous every day in the matter, and it will be enforced in the main, no matter who suffers.-New York Tribune.

Live Stock Notes. The New Zealand chemical mixture for randing, and which is claimed to be quite as plain in its marking, and lin other ways not animal, is thus reported. Mix barium sulphate sixteen ounces and coal tar sixteen ounces, then take thirty-two ounces American potash (caustic potash we think is meant), thirty-two fluid ounces of spirits of turpentine, and thirty-two fluid ounces of water. Mix all thoroughly, the three last separately, then add the two mixtures and mix gradually, but so as to make a thorough mixture of the whole. This is said to be as effective with a wooden brand as with iron, and leave as indelible mark as the red-hot iron. While few of our readers need to brand their stock, there are cases where pastures are far from home that it may prove desirable.

Pasturing the hogs on clover, or indee in any pasture that can be utilized for other animals, has not been popular in the Eastern States within our remembrance. They have been turned in fields that were overru with brakes or ferns, quack or couch grass, bindweed or wild morning glory, and certain eat the fleshy roots or underground stems,

## Berkshire County Notes.

The hillside forests of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. have been in their glory for the past few weeks, A carriage ride from Williamstown to Great Barrington, in almost ideal October weather, has been very

Doubtless there is not another such seventy-five miles, in one stretch of continuous interest to a lover of nature, as this, in the State; and, with the historic traditions and monuments at Williamstown and Stockbridge, and the busy hives of industry at North Adams, Pittsfield, Lee and intermediate villages, it is given an additional interest in the material sense.

An electric-railway system is about being completed throughout the entire length of the county, to be in running order next spring. This will be a great feature for that portion of the outing public which is not in the millionaire class. The latter do not care for it, so the rails are not to be laid through

for it, so the rails are not to be laid through the main street of Lenox; indeed, a visitor there would want the use of a carriage to see and comprehend wnat the millionaires of New York have done in widely separated parts of the town.

Lenox people smile at the idea of the town going backward, since nature and the dolars planted there are too prominent to permit of it.

From Pittsfield, passing out by the noted Allen Stock Farm, through a side valley, one comes to Dalton, a clean and interesting town, the home of our popular governor and the spot where our bank-note paper is made by the firm of Crane Brothers. The junior member of the firm, Frank G. Crane, runs as a recreation the old homestead,

runs as a recreation the old homestead, having a fine lot of horses and neat stock quartered there.

Farm reports throughout the country are very much like the general reports of the New England States this season, with very little farm produce for export.

#### Agricultural.

Money in Salt Marsh Land.

According to the experts of the Bureau o Soils in the United States Department of Agriculture there is lying waste and un-claimed between New York city and Portland, Me., land worth \$40,000,000. It is salt marsh, covered in whole or in part with water at high tide, but the whole of it can be reclaimed and fitted for cultivation at a cost of less than one-fifth of its value. And with the draining and cultivation of this great area of property, now useless, will vanish the great pest of the low-lying territory around it, the mosquito.

A beginning in the work of draining and reclaiming the salt marshes was made a few months ago on the Sound shore of Long Island, between Sands Point and Cold Spring Harbor. The task is being undertaken by the wealthy residents of the district, of whom President Roosevelt is one. Its completion will not only give them new valuable land, but will greatly enhance the value of their own property and make life on it pleasanter by banishing the mos-

The first work has been done on the Centre Island marsh, just back of the Sea-wanhaka Corinthian clubhouse at Oyster Bay; and as a result of a summer of practical engineering, while mosquitoes have swarmed in greater number than ever be fore everywhere else about New York, there has been a notable decrease in the number in that district.

The job has been undertaken thoroughly and scientifically, and the Department of Agriculture at Washington has been sufficiently interested in it to send down a special investigator. He was Thomas H. Means of the Bureau of Soils, and his report has now been published by the Department to demonstrate how the Atlantic coast can be rid in a great measure of the mosquito pest, and at the same time large areas of valuable land can be secured for

cultivation at comparatively small cost. Everywhere in Europe salt marshes are regarded as the most fertile of lands. In the east of England the Fens, to the extent of more than a million acres, have been diked and ditched, and are now in a state of matchless fertility, and large areas in Holland, Denmark, Belgium and northern Germany have been cultivated for many years. Here, close at hand in New Jersey, there are at least a million acres easily reclaimable and now waste. Between this city and Portland this report puts the total reclaimable area of salt marsh at "exceeding two hundred thousand acres."

"But," says the report, "there is a great advantage in the fact that all of it is near the large centres of population where every acre will have a high value as market garden soil or fields for the raising of hav When brought into their best state such areas will, measured by the price put upon other lands in the same neighborhood, have a value of not less than \$200 an acre. And the cost of reclaiming is less than one-fifth of this."

The Oyster Bay experiment is so far e first practical attempt on any serious scale at reclaiming salt marshes in this country. A few half-hearted trials have been made and abandoned, but according to Mr. Means, there are well-established methods of reclamation in Europe, and if these are used anywhere, success is certain. There has never been a known case of failure to effect complete reclamation when all precautions were taken, and it is generally conceded that one acre of reclaimed salt marsh is worth four or five acres of upland.

The trouble, hitherto, has been, the report says, that "the reclamation of tidal lands to be successful at a minimum expense should be managed by a man of experience in such The question of how to build dykes, the cheapest and most efficient method of hay. Three and one-half acres of the of drainage to be employed, and the subsequent management of the soil to bring it into a state of fertility at the earliest possi- hay cut July 1. ble moment, are all problems which require experience and judgment if the work is to be a success. Unfortunately in America there are no trained agricultural engineers. nor is there an institution which claims to train expert agricultural engineers. The best person, then, to plan and manage the reclamation is a civil engineer who has had experience in some related work. Men of experience have a habit of charging well for their services, but the money spent in fees to the right man is well invested. Dyking and ditching done by inexperienced or care less persons will require more in repairs each year than would have been necessary to insure proper supervision in the first instance.'

At Oyster Bay no chances are being taken In this direction. An association of property owners, of which Colgate Hoyt is treasurer, is managing the work and it is backed by practically unlimited capital. Dr. Charles Davenport and Prof. F. E Lutz, entomologists of the University of Chicago, just inspected the territory to be drained with a view of settling the mosquito problem. Then Henry Clay Weekes, a civil engineer of experience, took up the work. It was started in April last.

Two marshes, comprising seventy acres on Centre Island, through which a creek ran sluggishly into the Sound, were tackled first. Through these, four ditches were cut, to drain the river meadow. The material got from the excavation filled up the creek. The ditches drained to an automatic sluice gate in the causeway between the inner and outer meadow, letting the water out and letting none in.

Along the Sound line has been built a dyke nine feet high to keep out the highest tides. Now the outer marsh is being drained by canals eight and fifteen feet wide. When the rain has washed the salt out of the land, and the marsh has settled down, the open drains will be replaced by culverts and the land will be valuable meadow. Samples taken by the Bureau of Soils expert show

the soil to be of great productive value. There are many kinds of salt marshes hereabouts varying from mere mud flats without vegetation to marshes with a heavy growth of grass and a sod a foot or more thick. The method of treating them varies in detail, but in principle is the same. The first step is to exclude the sea with a dyke or embankment at least two feet higher than the highest tide, for salt water is harmful to ordinary farm crops and will prevent cultivation.

The second step is to drain the land, first with open ditches, later when the marsh has settled down, with the culverts leading to a sluice outlet. Where the drainage is at a level lower than the lowest tide, however, other means than an ordinary sluice

Hood Farm Milk Fever Cure (Improved Schmidt Treatment nplete) saves the lives of the most valuable cows. Can be applied after the cow is unconscious.
Three treatments, \$2.50. Sent to any rallroad express point in the United States, \$2.75. C. I. Hood & Co., Mention this Paper. Lowell, Mass.

te must be devised to get the water over the dyke. In Europe windmills are usually adopted. This report of the Department of Agriculture expresses the opinion that here cheap pumps driven by steam or gasolene engines will be found the cheapest waterlifting machinery, especially as they need not be run all the time

Washing out the salt from the land, if the rain is left to do the work, will require two or three years, but irrigation with fresh water will hasten the job. Fame grasses will then take the place of the salt marsh grass, and if the soil has been merely tidal mud it is ready for cultivation at once with any crop suited to the locality. Where there is a dry sod a foot thick, however, that has to be got rid of by burning it out, as is the custom in northern Germany, Denmark and

There are crops that don't need a preliminary land burning, and celery is one, but to plow the land at first it is necessi tie boards on the horses' feet to keep them from sinking in the bog. That has been done, however, and the horses soon get used to walking with these bog shoes.

It is very simple and very profitable, too. when properly undertaken, according to the Agricultural Department's expert, and the wonder is that it hasn't been tried sooner in proper fashion as at Oyster Bay. Capital is required, but there is a mint in the undertaking for the investor, and last, and by no means least, there is in it a permaner remedy, better than all the petroleum spray ing ever tried,-the effect of that being only mporary,-for the twin pests of malaris and mosquitoes, which have been so important a contributory cause to the depreciation of property values in many parts of the Atlantic coast.-New York Sun.

#### Grass Culture.

I have previously given you the result of my first crop of hay from seven acres in 1901, which was 79,490 pounds. I now have the sec ond crop in the barn, which weighed 23,460 pounds. The total from the two crops this year, from the seven acres, is 102,950 pounds, an average of 14,721 pounds per acre, certainly more than seven tons of well-dried hay per acre for the year 1901.

The total cut in twelve years from the seven-eighths acre field is ninety-six tons. 339 pounds. I could now get more hay by sowing new seed upon this section, but think I shall continue another year or more. to see how long timothy and redtop can be kept growing with one seeding, when each crop is fed with bone, potash and nitrate of

I do not confine myself entirely to the cultivation of grass. This year I sowed an acre of oats for hay. The yield was 8190 pounds. Cut in the milk, oats make excellent food for horse or cow.

I also sowed 1½ acres to Japanese millet, on land which is quite dry; but, the season being wet, it grew to five and seven feet, in height, and yielded, when well dried, 13,100 pounds. It took nearly two weeks to dry it.

Some one said to me that Japanese millet was a bad plant to get started in the land. that it made the land foul. So I removed it from the field where it grew, as soon as pos sible, and took the double-action cutaway harrow and killed it, and it certainly killed hard. I could have killed the hardest sod on my farm much easier. If I had left it alone it would have produced three or four tons more, and given me seed enough to have covered the town. When sown on moist land, early, it will make two large crops, ten or twelve tons to the acre.

Perhaps you will remember my relating to you the sowing of some timothy and red top the first of November, 1900. The grass did not come up until spring. I allowed a quarter of an acre of it to stand, fertilized it as usual and cut it the middle of July. It produced less than two hundred pounds same kind of land, adjoining, sown forty days earlier, produced 35,415 pounds of dry

Three years ago lasts pring I set out 142 Japanese plum trees. If my life be spared a few years longer I will tell you about baskets this year, and the fruit was very large. I used no fertilizer of any kind, but kept the land intensely cultivated to the depth of five and six inches. I did not raise a weed or a spear of grass, harvesting nothing but the largest and best-flavored plums of the kind I ever saw.

My little book on "Grass Culture" may be had by any one of your readers for a postage stamp. Send to me for the little book, free, except postage. Every farmer should have it. I will get the plums into the book a

little later on. From time to time there have been some questions raised about making money in intense grass culture. Below I give the results of cropping seven acres for twelve years, giving the facts and figures covering all the outs and ins. I have figured the price of hay at \$12 per ton, but the average price for which I have sold it has been over \$16 per ton. Labor to intensely cultivate the soil...... \$129.00

of Spring Dressing, at \$41 per ton. 1168.50 Total cost of production \$1474.60 Total product 588 tons hay, at \$12 per ton \$7056.00 ...\$1474.60 

Total profit in twelve years..... ... 85581.40 GEORGE M. CLARK. Higganum, Ct., Sept. 30.

## **Butter Market.**

Dealers are asserting that the advance in butter prices at other markets warrants an advance here, and that fresh arrivals of fancy lots must be held at 221 cents, but it is hard to find any one who gets that at whole sale. They may do so after frost has killed the grass, but 22 cents is the actual selling price of extra creamery today, and large ash tubs Western at 211 cents asked and 21 cents generally accepted. Firsts are 20 to 21 cents and seconds 17 to 19 cents. Eastern has its usual range from 17 to 21 cents. though but little reaches the top mark. Much of the trade is supplied by June butter from storage at 21 to 211 cents for extra June and fair to good at 18 to 20 cents, and reno vated at 18 to 181 cents, with some lots at 19 cents, and more at 14 to 17 cents that is only fair to good. Boxes and prints are nominally 23 to 231 cents for extra northern reamery, 22½ to 23 cents for extra western 20 to 21 cents for extra dairy, and 16 to 20 cents for fair to good. Dairy in tubs steady at 19 cents for Vermont extra, 18} cents for New York extra, firsts 17 to 18 cents, seconds 15 to 16 cents and low grades 12 to 14 ents. Imitation creamery dull at 131 to 15) cents, and so are ladles 13) to 14) cents. Jobbers want about two cents more per

ound in small lots. The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending Oct. 19 were 21,359 tubs and 25,817 boxes, a total weight of 1,015,300



HERDWICK RAM.

pounds for corresponding week last year. This shows some falling off from the week before, but an increase as compared with last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 74,264 pounds, against 26,768 pounds same week last year. From New York the exports amounted to 3682 tubs, and from Montreal 10,090 packages.

The statement of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company for the week is as follows: Taken in 2020 tubs, out 6995 tubs, stock 171,689 tubs, against 150,643 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 25,197 tubs, against 20,566 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock amounts to 196,886 tubs, against 171,199 tubs a year ago, an increase for this year of 25,687 tubs.

#### Potatoe Crop in Maine.

The potato outlook in the county of Aroostook, Me., is not quite so rosy as it was a few weeks ago. On Saturday the large shippers were paying \$1.30 and \$1.35 a barrel for Hebrons, and \$1.40 and \$1.45 for Green Mourtains. While in this lower end of the county the rot has not done much damage as yet, it is affect ing the stock stored in the farmers cellars up in the northern section. Farmers in the vicinity of Mars Hill, Easton, Fort Fairfield and elsewhere in the uppe tier of towns have been compelled to assort the potatoes stored, and carry the damaged ones to the starch factories. As a conse quence there has not been a season for some years when stock for the factories was so plenty as this year.

Some of the country's most extensive farmers have had most remarkable crops this year; away ahead of the average, and ahead of anything anticipated; and if the rot now making its presence manifest does not cause too much shrinkage, the seasor will be the most profitable Aroostook has ever known. The yield has been very large per acre. The average is well up to one hundred barrels an acre, as compared with the usual yield of from 60 to 70 barrels in most years. Perhaps there have been no more potatoes raised per acre than formerly, but this year the tubers have grown very large in size, and there have been few small ones. The small potatoes bring 60 cents a barrel at the starch factories.

The leading shippers hereabouts are buying all they can now, and are shipping them away as fast as they can get cars, preferring this plan to storing them for late markets. Unless the rot increases, the potato crop of the county will bring into the pockets of the farmers this year close to \$4,000,000. Lewiston Journal.

## New York Markets.

Domestic potatoes are steady for choice lots, but many run inferior, as do nearly all the foreign, and sell slowly at irregular prices. Long Island are \$2.25 a barrel State and Western \$2 for prime and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for poor to fair. Jersey \$1.50 to \$1.75. Maine prime \$2 to \$2.12 a bag, or 180 pounds in bulk, inferior \$1.25 to \$1.75. German, 112 bags prime \$1.25, but more go at 75 cents to \$1. Scotch Magnum \$1 to \$2 for 168-pound bags. Sweet potatoes steady \$1.50 to \$2.25 a barrel for Southern Jersey, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Southern yellow. Choice onions in only modersupply and firm. Lower grades dull. Connecticut white \$2 to \$3.50 a barrel, red \$3, yellow \$2.25 to \$2.75, State and Western red \$2.50 to \$3, yellow \$2.25 to \$2.50. Orange County bags, white \$2 to

\$2.50, red \$2.25 to \$2.75 and yellow \$2.25 to \$2.50. White pickling \$3 to \$4 a barrel. Beets \$1 per hundred bunches, and carrots 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Russian turnips 75 to 85 cents a box for Jersey, 75 to 80 cents a barrel for Canada. Celery 10 to 45 cents a dozen roots, and flat bunches 75 cents to \$1 dozen. Squash steady at \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel for Hubbard and white, 90 cents to \$1 for Marrow. Pumpkins 50 to 65 cents a

Cabbages plenty. Flat Dutch \$2 to \$3 per hundred. Cauliflowers in light supply and choice in good demand, \$1 to \$2.50 a barrel. Sprouts 6 to 10 cents a quart. Lettuce 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Cucumbers, Shelter Island, \$3 to \$7 a barrel, hothouse 75 to 87 cents a dozen. Jersey peppers 75 cents to \$1 a barrel for green and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for red. Florida egg plant in good demand at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for half-barrel crates. Virginia green peas, half-barrel baskets, \$1 to \$2. String beans, Jersey and Long Island, 60 cents to \$1 a bag. Southern, half-barrel baskets, wax 75 cents to \$1.25, green 60 ents to \$1. Lima beans, Jersey, potato 75

ents to \$1.25 a bag; flat 50 cents to \$1. Apples in liberal supply and selling well, but dealers are putting much of the fancy stock into storage. Greenings are \$3.50 to s a barrel, King \$3 to \$5 a barrel, York Imperial and Snow \$3 to \$4.50, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, prime Baldwin and Twentyounce \$3 to \$4, Tallman Sweet \$2.75 to \$3, Fall varieties \$2 to \$3. Ordinary hard red fair to prime \$2.50 to \$3, inferior late sorts \$1.50 to \$2 and windfalls \$1.25 to \$1.50. Pears dull, fancy Bartletts \$4 a barrel, poor to good \$2 to \$3.50, Seckel fancy \$4 to \$4.50, fair to prime \$2.50 to \$3.50, Bose \$2.50 to \$3.50, Anjou and Clairgeau \$2.50 to \$3, Ducheso \$1.50 to \$2, Kiefer \$1 to \$2.25, common \$1 to \$1.50. Quinces scarce at \$2.75 to \$4.50 a barrel. But few peaches coming and dull.

125 pounds the previous week and 875,072 carriers \$1.50 to \$1.75 and baskets 50 cents Grapes in good demand and prices higher

Upriver black, 8-basket carriers 60 to 75 ents, 12-basket carriers \$1 to \$1.25. Western New York Delaware case 15 three pound baskets \$1.25 to \$1.50, small baskets 13 to 16 cents, Catawba 11 cents, Niagara 10 to 15 cents, black 91 to 10 cents, 15-basket carriers Concord 90 cents to \$1. Wine grapes per ton, Clinton \$40 to \$50, Delaware \$25 to \$50. White \$30 to \$40. Concord \$27 to \$35. Cranberries in large supply and many wet and soft. Cape Cod fancy large late \$6.25 to \$6.75 a barrel. Early black, fancy dark \$5.75, medium color \$5.25 to \$5.50, poor to fair \$4.50 to \$5.

#### The Potatoe Crop.

With three States not reported the potato crop is averaged at 54 per cent. of a full crop, but like the report of the apple crop this is deceptive, as among the States that report over 60 per cent. of the full crop are those which usually supply the most to the cities. Possibly some other regions which have previously grown more than enough to furnish the home supply may have to buy this year, but we see nothing in the Octob report of the Secretary of Agriculture to indicate a potato famine. On Oct. 1 the condition of the crop was re-ported as 91 per cent. of a full crop n North Dakota, 88 per cent. in Wyoming 87 in Maine and Nevada, 84 in Montan and New Mexico, 83 in South Carolina, 82 in Georgia, Florida and California, 81 in North Carolina and Virginia, 79 in Colorado, 78 in Utah, 76 in Maine, Alabama and Washing ton, 72 in Vermont, New York and Louisiana, 70 in Mississippi, Delaware and Maryland, 69 in Michigan, 68 in Connecticut, 67 in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Idaho, 66 in Oregon, 65 in Tennessee, 63 in New Jersey, 61 in Wisconsin, 59 in Minnesota, 57 in West Virginia, 51 in Arkansas, 48 in Kentucky, 46 in South Dakota, 44 in Ohio, 34 in Nebraska, 33 in Indiana, 32 in Illinois, 31 in Iowa, 26 in Kansas and 18 per cent. in Missouri. As the average for ten years past is but 75.4 per cent. of the full crop as estimated in October, the dropping off of 20 points is not as bad as we had been led to expect. Prices of potatoes in New York ranged on Oct. 3 from \$1.87 to \$2 a barrel. In October last year \$1 to \$1.62 and in October, 1899, \$1.25

## The Crop of Clover Seed.

The clover seed crop this year is said to moth or large early, and the same for medium or small later, excepting in some sections, but the acreage is short, and as this is the principal crop the shortage may cause higher prices to prevail this year. Ohio produces more than any other State, having last year 196,000 bushels, in 1899 350, 000 bushels, in 1898 345,000 bushels, and in 1897, which was a phenomenal year nearly everywhere for this crop, they had 1,032,000 bushels. Indiana is called the second largest in production, with 820,000 bushels in 1897. The crop this year is not thought as large as that of last year. Indiana raised only 53,000 bushels last year, and probably will have less this year. They had 50,000 bushels in 1899, 108,000 in 1898, and 192,000 in 1897. Michigan had 410,000 bushels in 1897, 59,000 in 1899 and 40,000 last. and expect a larger crop this year. Missouri had a surplus last year, but will not have enough for home use this year, owing to the drought, if reports are correct. State officials in Iowa predict about 175,000 bushels there this year. They had 105,000 bushels in 1897, and 63,000 in 1899. Wisconsin produced 85,000 bushels in 1897, 339,000 in 1898, and 147,000 in 1899, and the reports are favorable for a large crop this year.

## The Hay Trade.

Nearly all the markets report a good condition of the hay trade. Receipts are generally light and demand good. Choice and No. 1 taken quickly on arrival, which is a healthy condition for the season of the year.

Roston received 561 cars of hav last week of which 231 were for export and 29 cars of straw. Corresponding week last year 314 cars of hay, of which 9 were for export, and 39 cars of straw. Low grades accumulating and dull at quotations. Choice timothy in lemand at \$17 to \$18, No. 1 \$16.50 to 17, No. 2 \$14.50 to \$15.50. No. 3 \$12 to \$13, clover mixed the same and clover \$12. Long rye straw \$14.50 to \$15.50, tangled rye \$10.50 to \$11 and oat \$8 to \$9. Providence has but a light supply of all grades, and choice sells quickly at \$17.50 to \$18, No. 1 at \$17 to \$17.50 and No. 2 \$16 to \$16.50. Clover mixed in demand at \$13 to \$13.50, Rye straw at \$16.

New York city received 12.910 tons against 8315 tons for same week last year. Exports were 25,068 bales. Some acc lation and prime must be very good at \$17.50 to \$18.50, and so must No. 1 at \$16 to \$17. Lower grades in over supply and weak, below Boston prices in most cases. Jersey City in about the same condition as New

York. The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at New York and Jersey City \$18.50, Soston and Providence \$18, New Orleans \$17.50, Baltimore \$16.50, Philadelphia and Pittsburg \$15.50, St. Louis and Memphis

cisco wheat hay \$11.50.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that receipts are well taken up there by the demand for South Africa and Great Britain, with a good local trade. No. 2 in car lots sells at \$8.50 to \$9. One car with about 40 per cent. clover at \$8.25, but clover and clover mixed generally is \$7.50 to \$8. Fifty tons No. 2 at \$8.50, delivered here. Three cars No. 1 sold at \$9.75 and one car at \$10 Sales in the country for American account at \$7.50 for No. 2 and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover and clover mixed. Considerable Canadian hay going to New York by barges, freight being \$2 per ton less than by rail. Exports for the week were 23,542, against 6755 bales for corresponding week last year.

#### Boston Fish Market.

Fresh fish is in good supply this week, but with lower prices the demand is good. Market cod is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 cents a pound, large  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents and steak 4 to 47 cents. Haddock 25 to 3 cents, hake 13 cents for large and 13 cents for small. Pollock 11 cents, cusk 2 cents and flounders 21 cents. Scup and tautog 5 cents, whitefish 6 cents and butterfish 7 cents. Striped bass are 10 cents, black bass 8 cents and sea bass 7 cents. Large mackerel scarce, at 20 cents each, medium 12 cents and small 10 cents. Sheepshead and pompano 14 cents a pound, snappers 15 cents, Spanish mackerel 12 cents and bluefish 9 cents. Halibut at 11 cents for white, 8 cents for gray and 7 cents for chicken. Lake trout 12 cents and sea trout 6 cents. Yellow perch cents a pound and sea perch 15 cents a dozen. Herring \$1.50 a hundred. Smelts large 18 cents a pound and small 12 cents. Pickerel 12 cents. Salmon at 22 cents for Eastern, 12 cents for Western. Eels steady at 10 cents, fresh tongues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Clams in good supply at 50 cents a Both men were undoubtedly brave in the gallon, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel in the shell. Shrimps higher at \$1 a gallon. Soft-shelled crabs \$1.25 a dozen. Lobsters easier at 14 cents a pound alive and 16 cents boiled. Oysters steady and in good demand, \$1 a gallon for ordinary 'Norfolk, \$1.15 for selected and fresh-opened Stamfords, \$1.25 for Providence River.

#### The Second Great Duel of America. Decatur and Barren BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

Shortly after the death of Hamilton at the hands of Burr in 1804, public opinion in this country began to be agitated upon the subject of duelling, principally through letters written by an illustrious man of that day— Charles Colesworth Pinckney of South Carbe a fair crop of good quality for the mam- olina-to the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, in his capacity as vice-president general of the Society of the Cincinnati of the United States. 'The eminent social and high political standing of the writer entitled him to a hearing. The two papers which he addressed to the New York society, coming as they did from one whose father had been chief justice of the colony of South Carolina; whose reputation for scholarship ranked high; who had obtained the affection and confidence of Washington; and whose love of country was unimpeachable; and who, when minister to France, created that sentiment which has since passed into a maxim: "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." were of incalculable effect. Pinckney wrote: " The custom of duelling erects a tribunal for the settlement of personal differences, in which, contrary to all sound principles, a man becomes the sole judge in his own cause, whence, as might have been expected from such a such a code. the only punishment for the lowest as well est offences is written in blood. The absurd custom of duelling decides no right, but is simply of the dark ages, when en for grievances, many times more fancied than real, thought Heaven would interfere in a murder in which the innocent was as likely to be the victim as the guilty offender.'

Passing from the above thoughts, which although penned nearly a century ago, are the views of the best part of mankind of the present day, we approach with great affecion the name of Stephen Decatur, one of the foremost in the naval history of this country. From the time when our infant nation was fighting single handed the piratical Barbary States in 1801, to the day of his amentable death, he was a universal favorite; later on he fought victoriously against Great Britain, and was accounted one of the bravest and most heroic officers of our navy; he was impetuous to a fault, and it was this impetuosity that led him to his loom; what he said he would do, perfectly careless as to results, he did without fear or favor to any man. The quarrel between Decatur and Barron

began when the former sat upon the courtartial which tried the latter for surrendering the frigate Chesapeake to the British neavier armed Leopard in 1807. Decatur, t has always been supposed, was the prime mover in obtaining the verdict of this court, which was the suspension of Barron from the service for five years. During this five years and afterwards Barron remained abroad, at first without pay and subse quently on regular pay. Decatur took occasion in his impetuous way to infer cowardice on the part of Barron, intimating that when our country was in danger and needed the services of every man, it was the Richmond \$16, Norfolk, Nashville and duty, especially of those who were the servants of the nation, as he claimed Barron

still retaining his rank in the navy, but he never after obtained a comm

Decatur, still persisting in his invections, doubtless aided and abetted by interested parties on both sides, was challenged by Barron, and after a correspondence quite interesting but too lengthy to be inserted here, a meeting was arranged, and the two men faced each other at eight paces distant on March 22, 1820, on the field at Bladens-burg, Md. Capt. William Bainbridge, who anded the Constitution, or "Old Ironsides," when she captured the Java was the second of Decatur, and Capt. Jesse D. Elliot, who commanded the Charlestown Navy Yard when Capt. Sam Dewey sawed off the figure-head of President Andrew Jackson from the bows of "Old Ironsides" on a dreadful stormy night, was the second of Barron. In the battle of Lake Erie, won by Oliver Hazard Perry, Elliot was subordinate to Perry, and tried with all his might to detract from the laurels of the victorious com

A writer who had often visited the now almost deserted village of Bladensburg Civilization may complacently gaze at this far-away nook and reflect that the world would have to retard instead of advance, could the duel ever again revive. It was the medieval 'wager of battle' it made the trick of the weapon the verdict of the jury; it disguised murder under the name of chivalry; it was a fraud and a delusion, with human vanity alone making the lie real. 'Confess,' said the priest to the dying Neapolitan nobleman who had fought fourteen duels to prove that Dante was a greater poet than Ariosto, 'confess that Ariosto was the greater poet.' Father,' answered the dying man, ' to tell you the truth I have never read either Dante or Ariosto."

Great personages were they who stood in that narrow gully at the meeting of Decatur and Barron. The American navy was well represented by such men as Commodores John Rogers, David Porter and others. Great decorum prevailed in the choice of corners and the measuring distances. The two principals, haughty, dignified, self-possessed, observed in silence the arrangements made for the death of one, and the question must have suggested itself. "Who is it to be?" All being in readiness, the principals were placed back to back. The orders were to turn at the word "Present," and not to fire before the word "One," nor after the word "Three." Eight paces distant from each other they swung round at the word " Present," each saw the face of the other, the rising sun and the barren landscape. At the word "One" each took deadly aim; to miss fire

meant death. "Two." Both pistols were discharged simultaneously, and both men fell wounded in the hip. The ball which struck Decatur glanced upward, severing the blood vessels in the abdomen. His time had come. The affair created intense excitement all over the country. Barron suffered from his wounds for many months and finally died in 1851, having gained nothing in life that clung to his name with greater tenacity than his reputation as the slayer of Decatur.

Strange enough, both of these men were opposed to duelling; then why did they fight or stand up to be shot at with almost an absolute certainty if both were not killed of one retiring from the field a murderer. ordinary acceptation of the word, but they lacked that moral strength of character without which mer physical bravery is no

without which mer physical bravery is no better than brute force.

Decatur lived but a short time, beloved and lamented to the end, for his deeds had endeared him to the whole country. His remains rest under an elegant commemorative monument, in St. Peter's churchy ura, Philadelphia, a spot to which those strangers make a pilgrimage who have not lost their kindly interest in the unfortunate fate of one of the most illustrious of our naval heroes.

We are indebted to C. S. Pratt, Reading, Mass., for a large box full of dahlias, white solution and single varieties. Among the collection were some of the richest colors, red, scarlet, pink, white and variegated. Mr. Fratt is one of the largest growers of such flowers, and has

#### Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers.

C. A. T., Massachusetts: I have just lost a very fine and speedy Patchen mare from distemper and its sequences. She was taken with the prevalent distemper five weeks ago and was treated for it. She coughed hard, but had no fever or other unfavorable symptoms, and her appetite and spirits were good. The cough continued eight or ten days, and subsided. She was at grass in the middle of the day, when the weather was pleasant, and at night had her roomy box stall. About the time the cough disappeared, or possibly a little before, she began to move clumsily with her hind legs. The motion was a swinging one, and when she walked it was unsteadily, and once or twice she was assisted to rise when she was down. Doctor said it was meningitis. She was treated for that, and seemed to improve. One night she was apparently much better, and in the morning was unable to rise or to stay up when raised to her feet. The trouble seemed to be in her back, hind legs and loins, and there was considerable muscular trembling of the body. She looked bright and tried very hard to help herself, and ate as well as ever. The doctor said her age was against her. She was fitteen years old, but much friskier than the majority of four-year-old coits. She had never been worked hard, and had an easy life. We were advised to shoot her and did so. What diagnosis do you make of the symptoms given? and what wou dy ou do with an animal thus affected? I am anxious for some light on the subject of distemper, and its accompanying difficulties, for I have other horses, and would like to better understand what course to pursue should I ever have another horse similarly ill.

Answer: From your description I should say that the animal in question dide from spinal Answer: From your description I should say that the animal in question died from spinal meningitis, one of the complications of the pre-

vailing distemper. The first and most prominent symptom of the trouble was acute bronchitis, with hard, dry cough, followed by loss of appearance. tite and in many instances swelling of the legs ending in paralysis or blood poison. There is no rule or mode of treatment that would apply to these cases, as no two are alike, and the practitioner could only treat the symptoms as they were presented. It is always a good as they were presented. It is always a good plan in a prevailing distemper to call in the sur-geon as soon as possible, and in that way in the majority of instances you avoid serious complica-tions. There is nothing you could do to prevent an attack as it arises from atmospheric influ ences. In a stable of ten horses one-half of them might be attacked and the others be immune, according to their physical condition and the amount of stamina they possessed to combat it. The condition of the animal's stomach has a good deal to do with the susceptibility to an attack If that organ was performing its function properly, the animal might escape with a very light attack; on the other hand, if it was off a little, according to the germ theory, it would be very liable to absorb countless numbers of them d be very sick and have all of the complications and without good nursing and care would be very likely to die. Undoubtedly your mare was predisposed to some such trouble, and the illness developed it very rapidly. In all such cases as hers it is absolutely necessary that the animal have very special nursing care, as well as good medical attendance, otherwise the result is not gratifying. It is impossible to tell whether the animal is predisposed by any physical examination previous to the illss, as it is latent in the develops by severe nervous exhaustion, as the result of illness. When an animal is so attacked, and manifests any spinal weakness, he should be carefully watched, and placed in a sling, so as to pounds, including 62,400 pounds in transit for export, and with the latter deducted, the net total was 962,900 pounds, against 1,046.

The pounds in transit pounds in transit for export, and with the latter deducted, the net total was 962,900 pounds, against 1,046.

When an animal is so attacked, and minists and transit so attacked, was, to come forward and offer their services pony baskets 60 to 75 cents, Ohio and Michigan pounds, against 1,046.

Minneapolis and Ransas City was, to come forward and offer their services carefully watched, and placed in a sling, so as to to the Government. The war of 1812 being gain bushel baskets \$1.25 to \$2, Southern will be good.

#### poultry.

#### **Practical Poultry Points.**

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A. F. Hunter tells in the Practical Farmer of a successful chicken raiser who marketed four thousand chickens between April 25 and Aug. 19, for the neat sum of \$1839.03, of which about \$1000 was profit. Some of the earliest sold at \$1 each of which about seventy-five cents was profit. He said it took nine weeks to make a 13-pound chicken and eleven weeks to make a two-pounder. He begins with a mixture of meals, and a very little meat meal, soft but not sloppy. This with millet seed and finely cracked wheat is the food for the first week, then finely cracked corn is added. Until three weeks old they are fed five times a day, after that three times a day. In the morning a mash of cornmeal or gluten meal with bran in equal parts, and a little of the meat meal, wheat at noon, and cracked corn at night. At the middle of the forenoon green food, and middle of the afternoon cut fresh bone, and all the skim-milk they care to drink. They not only live and grow, but he averages about five cents a The two go together. You may feed hens on pound above the market rates because of their excellent quality. He could not do this with dry grain, because they would not make that growth on dry grain in so short a time, and when they reached that weight the meat would be poorer in quality. He says the food to bring them to two pounds weight costs eight cents each, the labor is seven cents each, besides the picking which is five cents, and as he markets one chicken for each two eggs put in the incubators, he charges them with two eggs at five cents, making the cost twenty-five cents each when they weigh two pounds. His green food is lawn mower clippings when it is in season, rape when the grass supply runs short, and finely cut clover hay made fresh by steaming in fall and winter. One important feature is to never overfeed, but keep them just a little hungry, or so that they will have a good appetite for the next meal. This can only be done by careful watching while they are feeding.

A member of the committee of Poultry Exhibit at the Bristol County Fair, says in the American Stock Keeper, that the uniform cages for birds at an exhibition make it easier to give close scoring of the birds, as when taken from a coop too small or so low that they cannot stand erect, the birds do not show their natural form or condition. He thinks the early hatched birds from early-maturing breeds should not be forced to induce early laying, as they may lay out their litters in the fall and remain all winter without producing eggs. Also that it is a mistake to keep the pullets too warm if they begin to lay in the fall, as when cold weather comes it will check them, and all the more surely because while so warm they will not have put on their winter plumage to protect them from cold. Thus for a few eggs in the fall months there may be a total falling off during the winter, when the egg prices are high. During the warm weather the hen does not naturally throw out a heavy plumage, even those that are usually well feathered falling short when they are taken to a warm climate, or housed at night in a warm building, and when the cold nights do come they cannot be growing feathers and producing eggs at the same time. We are not sure that we agree with all his ideas, but they are worth thinking of at least, and we think we recognize a well-known breeder's ideas in the statement.

Hawks, foxes, skunks, owls and cats are in places near water minks, and in other places near woods raccoons and possums will often do some damage, but we think all age in the year as rats, though a colony of weasels may soon finish a whole flock. But country, and rats are, and they work summer and winter, by day and high, which the others do not, attacking old birds, chickens and eggs. They are also the most difficult to bar out. A cement floor two or three inches thick and a cement wall a foot high, with a fine wire netting two feet a foot high and so foot of dairy products from New to the cents, California to the cents of the cents of the cents of doors or slides for the hens, or to get up above and drop down, which we have known poultry keeper, as much as the lice that inthe rats, and can be kept so reduced that farmer or poultry fancier should have given many times our method of ex- each. terminating them, first to cleanse out the house and put insect powder on the fowl at night to drive the lice from them to the roosts. Then cover roosts, walls and all boxes with a thick coat of kerosene by using a brush or by spraying, then fumigate it well by closing and burning charcoal and sulpher inside for about two hours, after which it must be well ventilated before any one of the fowl go into it. The next day spray everything with lime water, which has a tablespoonful of a solution of carbolic acid in a pailful, and reeat this treatment in ten days, and we will not be a louse in the building all record was made of the yield on the middle think that we can guarantee that there winter. Within our remembrance it was thought almost impossible to carry calves through the winter without their being lousy, and school children were not exempt from the same trouble even after we had children in school. Now it would be thought disgraceful if they were found on either, and we hope to live to see them as well banished from the poultry house as they are from calfpens and schoolhouses.

Where the poultry standard is such that an exhibitor, in order to win, must breed from one pen to get good cockerels and send they will sell for when dressed for the market, we think the standard is wrong. A will score ninety points, out of twenty hickens, but to require him to raise more than twice as many birds to get one of either sex, we do not believe is necessary. Yet this is virtually done with Barred Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Partridge Cochins and some other breeds in which the male and female differ in color or marking. We think it would be better to make such changes in the standard as to bring both male and female from the same mating

them for utility than among those who bred only for fancy, although we noticed that some exhibitors at our last poultry show in Boston were showing larger birds than we used to know. Seldom did we see a Leghorn hen that weighed four pounds until recently, and now see them weighing five pounds. We think this has not been brought about by any admixture of other blood, but by se lecting the larger hens to breed from. These large hens lay as well as the little three-pound birds, and are more valuable as poultry when dressed for market. It seems to be the hen that establishes the size of the future fowl rather than the male bird.

#### For the Winter Diet.

Through the summer the diet of the hens has been somewhat restricted, grain and especially corn having proved almost too fattening and heating for the weather; but from now on the poultry should have their full winter diet. This should be given for the purpose of increasing the general health and strength of the hens and then for eggs. Hens which do not have splendid health and strength cannot prove good layers of eggs. stimulating foods so they will lay a few extra eggs, but in a short time they will give out and prove worthless. The first thing should be to aim for a good, all-around diet that will make the birds healthy and strong. Grain, corn, scraps of meat, bread and such table leavings should be fed to them liberally. Do not forget the seeds which in the fall of the year can be collected in considerable quantities. Hens like the seeds of flowers, vegetables and weeds. They enjoy eating them out of the pods, and the plants where possible should be cut down and thrown into the chicken yard. The work of collecting them will do the hens good.

Grain and corn are essential now, You cannot neglect these without endangering the health of the birds. Whether spring chickens or laying hens, they should have their daily grain ration. Bran cooked or scalded is an excellent food for them and fed hot or cool mornings it proves of great benefit. Overfeeding, of course, must be avoided. Too much corn and grains will make the hens fat and lazy, and cause indigestion, which will ruin all the good obtained. To avoid laziness make the hens work part of the day for their food. Turn them loose in some straw with the grain scattered around in it. and then make them scratch for it. There are many ways to make the laying hens keep their health even when fed daily on a full, wellrounded diet.

Green bones, carefully ground, and oyster and clam shells pounded very fine are all good in their way, and they do help to increase the egg output; but not unless the rest of the diet is good and wholesome. It is folly to think that the ground bone will make more eggs when the hens are barely getting enough to eat to keep body and soul together. There must first be a surplus of had the best reputation in Ireland and Engfood in the system, and then something fed to stimulate egg-laying may divert a part of tivated, and sprayed with Bordeaux mixtthis surplus to the hen's proper function in- ure, and the second season made a good stead of letting it all go to fat. Care must be taken that the hens do not get fat; any such tendency should be checked, for fat hens do not lay many eggs. Strong, active

hens, well fed and contented, do. Pennsylvania. ANNIE C. WEBSTER.

#### Poultry and Game.

The poultry trade is dull and prices lower. Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern chickens, roasting, at 15 to 16 cents, broilers 12 to the foes of the poultrymen in summer, and 14 cents and fair to good 10 to 12 cents. Fowl extra choice 12 cents and fair to good 10 to 11 cents. Ducks 14 to 15 cents. Some choice large, young Northern turkeys sell of them combined do not do as much dam- at 18 to 20 cents, but if only fair to good dull at 12 to 17 cents. Pigeons \$1.25 a dozen for choice and 75 cents to \$1 for fair to good. they are not plenty in this section of the Squabs firm at \$2.50 a dozen for choice lots. summer and winter, by day and night, cents, fowl 9 to 10 cents, old roosters 7 cents. carbonate of copper in a half-pint to a pint

them to do. Yet we doubt if any or all of to 30 cents. Grouse scarce yet at \$1.25 to these kill as many chickens and fowl, or \$1.50 a pair. Cold-storage birds steady, the rust or spot from extending farther. hinder egg production with the average plover and winter yellow legs \$4 to \$4.50 a We published this at the time we tried it. fest their bodies or the mites that are on the \$2 to \$2.50, reed birds 50 to 75 cents, peep 40 did not see it then, or seeing it did not need roosts and in the nest boxes and the walls to 50 cents. Native quail scarce at \$3 a | it and have not remembered it. We have no of the building where they are kept. Yet dozen and Western \$2 to \$2.50. Venison they are more easily guarded against than remains scarce at 16 to 18 cents for carcass, 25 cents for saddles. A few moose have numbers that a little care will been brought in and sold at 8 cents a pound, so reduce, if not exterminate them, whole. Legs at 12 to 14 cents. Raccoon at 75 cents to \$1.50 each, as to size, rabbits 10 not be seriously troubled by them. We to 12 cents and gray squirrels 6 to 8 cents

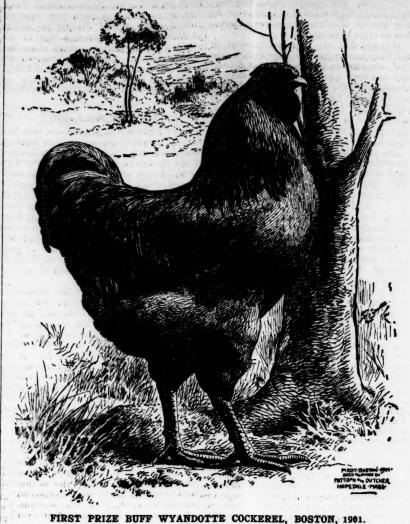
## **b**orticultural.

Orchard and Garden.

At the Geneva Experiment Station they have tested spraying to prevent asparagus rust. They used one-eighth Bordeaux mixture adding to each fifty gallons of it two gallons of the stock resin solution. Spraying was done Aug. 5 and 17 and Sept. 1, coating the plants well, but not so as to drip. The sprayed plants held their foliage until frost came, while unsprayed plants were bare by Oct. 7. The next spring row of sprayed and unsprayed plots. Sprayed 438 pounds or 118 bunches prime worth \$16.61, twenty-seven bunches culls \$1.64. Unsprayed 258 pounds, 53 bunches of prime, worth \$7.42, and thirty-three bunches of culls at \$1.98. This was a gain of 179 pounds, and of \$9.53 in value.

The next year alternate rows were sprayed, spraying five times and beginning July 28. The rust was on the unsprayed rows Aug. 19, on all parts of them by Aug. 24, and they were killed by Sept. 10. The sprayed rows remained green until Oct. 15, though new sprouts in those rows that came after Aug. his pullets to the slaughter pen, and breed from another to get good pullets, and consider his cockerels as worth no more than rust. Seven sprayed rows gave 875 pounds, making 192 bunches prime, 831 of culls. The man does well with almost any breed or unsprayed seven rows gave 592 pounds, or strain who gets one show bird, or one that | 121 bunches of prime and eighty-four bunches of culls, a gain of 283 pounds or forty-eight per cent. in weight and 442 per cent. in values. Nor was this all. The rows sprayed for two years increased in yield from eleven to twenty-two pounds per row, or 110 pounds on seven rows. Those not sprayed for two years decreased 179 pounds in production from the year pre-

vious. The Toronto Globe tells of a new seedling peach called the Wellington, which has fruited there for four years. It ripens there



was allowed to set too much fruit and they were smaller. As Toronto has been thought too far north and too cold for peaches to thrive, the hardiness of this ought to recom mend it for cultivation in the northern sec-tions of the United States as well as in Canada, and we shall hope to hear more of it in the future, if it continues as well as it has

hardy stocks it should be valuable, while on stocks less hardy than itself it may not 50, Maine 48, Ohio 37, Wisconsin, Iowa retain its hardiness, for the influence of the stock on bud or graft is much greater than igan and Illinois 31, New Hampshire is usually allowed.

James J. H. Gregory writes to the New

York Tribune that in 1891 he obtained eight hundred gooseberry bushes, including twenty-two varieties, two to three years old, from a firm in Belfast, Ireland. The list was made to obtain such varieties as growth and yielded a fair crop, but in the next two seasons came a few hot days just as the crop was nearly mature, and the fruit was all sunscalded and dropped from the bushes, and this after he had allowed the bushes to make growth in the hope that they would shade the fruit so as to prevent this trouble. With failure to get a crop more than one year out of three he has abandoned the idea of trying "to natural-ize these obstinate foreigners," as he terms them. While much of the fruit was large and showy, he says to his taste they are in-

Several years ago we demonstrated by a Western-iced poultry dull. Chickens 9 to 11 | well started, by a solution of one ounce of dozen. Summer yellow legs nearly gone at but it may now meet the eye of some who doubt it could be used to advantage on some other plants where rust has begun to work on them.

We think there is no better time for setting fruit trees than the fall, from the time the leaves have fallen until the ground freezes, though we do not know that it is from a nearby nursery trees fresh dug, and does not allow the roots to freeze or dry up before he sets them. But when one sends for them in the spring he may get trees that were dug in the fall and have been kept in a cellar during the winter. The roots may look fresh if the cellar is damp enough but they will have lost something of their vitality, and are slow in starting growth of either roots or tops. We do not give plants credit enough for growth made during the winter, even when the ground is frozen. We have heard some assert that a plant cannot grow in frozen soil, but a little observation will show that the rhubarb, asparagus, tulips and some other of our early plants and bulbs are forcing their way upward before the soil has thawed. The temperature of the growing plant is higher than that of the earth, and it thaws upward might do.

In setting new orchards do not be too much influenced by the descriptions in the catalogue or by recommendations in the newspapers. Even if honestly given they may be misleading. The winter apples that are the best for New England and New York, the Baldwin, Greening, Snow, Spy and others, are of but little value in southern or even in central Pennsylvania or south of that line. They either become a fall apple or fall prematurely, or perhaps fail to grow at all. Set such varieties as are known to do well in the vicinity upon more than two years from bud or graft, and then give them good care, not trying to force too much growth, but keeping them healthy and thrifty.

## The Apple Crop.

The report that the apple crop of the United States being less than one-fourth the usual crop is not corroborated by the crop report from the Secretary of Agriculture as to the condition on Oct. 1. Two well bred.

There has been an improvement in the Brown Leghorn fowl within a few years, and we think more among those who keep

fruited there for four years. It ripens there from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, is a freestone, with Wyoming, but of the forty-seven States and Wyoming, but of the forty-seven States and Wyoming, but of the forty-seven States and Territories thirty-one show the condition to have been 50 per cent. or more of a full from this port since Jan. 1 is \$7,928,224, or a half-pound each. This year the tree

cent., California 74. Washington and Oregon 73 each, New Mexico 72, Oklahoma, 71, Colo rado, Montana and Indian Territory 70, Louisiana 68, Arizona 65, Kansas 64, Arkansas and Texas 61, Vermont 60, Minnesota, North Carolina and Utah 58, Maryland and West Virginia 57, Mississippi 56, Virginia, Idaho and Alabama 55, Kentucky 53, South begun. If it is propagated by budding on Carolina and Indiana 52, Nebraska and Tennessee 51, Missouri and South Dakota

and Florida 30, Rhode Island 25, New York and New Jersey 23 and Delaware 22 per cent. It will be noticed that which weighed three pounds 83 ounces when with the exception of Maine and New York, dug. the States which furnished most of our apples for export are having above 50 per cent., and as we said a few days ago, apples will be more carefully picked and packed this year than in a year of plenty, and the half crop on the trees will prove nearer a three-fourths crop when marketed.

#### Domestic and Foreign Fruits. Apples are in liberal supply, with receipts

of 17,137 barrels last week. Good stock sells readily. Gravenstein, New England \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel, Nova Scotia \$3.50 to \$4, King \$3 to \$4, Alexander \$3 to \$3.75. Maine Harvey and Ben Davis \$3 to \$3.50, Snow and Wealthy \$2.50 to \$3.50, Baldwin and Greenng No. 1 \$3 to \$3.25, Twenty-ounce \$2.50 to \$3. Pippins and Porters \$2 to \$3. Pound Sweet \$2.50 to \$3.25. Mixed varieties \$2 to \$2.75, No. 2, all kinds, \$1.25 to \$2. Crab ferior to the Downing. If a gardener like apples \$1 to \$1.25 a box if good. Pears elenty and dull unless of fancy quality. Mr. Gregory could not succeed with them. the farmer would do well to let them alone. Native Bartletts \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel Seckel \$1 to \$2, Bosc \$1.50 to \$2, Anjou \$1 Several years ago we demonstrated by a to \$1.25, and common cooking pears 40 to practical test that rust on celery (and on 50 cents. Quinces good to choice \$3 to \$3.50. beans could be checked even after it was Grapes are plenty. Receipts last week were, domestic 297,781 baskets 22,553 carriers, foreign 6788 barrels. Pony baskets

Jamaica oranges selling fairly well at cheese. \$1 to \$1.25. Teal 75 cents to \$1 and coot 25 restore the leaves already rusted, or the \$5.50 to \$5.75 a barrel and \$2.75 to \$3.25 a beans that are spotted, but it will prevent box for good to choice sound fruit. Valencias are growing scarce, and 126 or 150 counts are jobbing at \$4.50 a box, 176 counts, at \$4.75, 216 and 250 counts at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Jamaica grape fruit from \$5.50 to \$7 a box. Lemons in only moderate demand and easier. Messina and Palermo choice, 300 counts \$3.25 to \$3.50, fancy \$3.75 to \$4.25,360 and 420 counts \$2.75 to \$3.50. Maoiri and Sorrento 300 counts choice \$5 to \$5.25, fancy \$5.50 to \$6, 360 counts at \$3.50 to \$4. Malaga grapes from \$3 to \$6.50 a cask as to color and condition. Pomegranates, 105 to 145 in a box, better than the early spring if one can obtain \$2 to \$2.50. Smyrna figs 8 to 15 cents a pound, much depending on mode of packing. California figs 85 cents a box. Jamaica pine\_ apples \$4 to \$6 a dozen as to size. Bananas quiet with small demand.

## Vegetables in Boston Market.

The supply of vegetables continues good, as the light frosts have done but little damage on warm lands, but the demand is not as good as a week ago. Prices are nearly steady. Beets and carrots are 40 to 50 cents a box, parsnips 65 cents and flat turnips 35 cents. Yellow turnips 75 to 90 cents a barrel. Native onions 90 cents to \$1 a box, and western Massachusetts \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel. York State at \$2 to \$2.25. are 40 cents a dozen bunches and chives 75 cents. Radishes 50 cents a box. Celery 60 cents a dozen for early, with som Paschal and Boston Market at 90 cents its way outward, even as a hot iron thrust to \$1. Salsify 75 cents a dozen. Cucumbers No. 1, \$5 to \$6 per hundred, No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Good peppers 65 to 75 cents a bushel, but some as low as 40 to 50 cents. plant higher at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a box. Tomatoes 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, and green at 40 to 50 cents. Squash, Turban \$40 a ton, Hubbard \$35 to \$40, Bay State \$30 to \$35 and Marrow \$25 to \$30. Artichokes \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel and mushrooms scarce at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound.

Cabbages in good supply at 50 to 60 cents a barrel. Cauliflowers 10 to 12 cents each. Sprouts 121 to 15 cents a quart. Lettuce 25 to are known to do well in the vicinity upon similar soil. Give a preference to trees not 15 to 25 cents. Endive 75 cents a dozen and parsley than two years from had or graft and romaine 50 cents a box. Green corn nearly lone, but a little offering at \$1 to \$1.15 a box String beans higher at \$2.25 a bushel, shell beans \$2, Sieva and Lima \$1.75 to \$2. Potatoes good supply and quiet, Green Mountain extra 68 cents, good 65 cents. Hebron extra 68, fair to good 63 to 65 cents. Sweet es in good supply, Jersey double head parrels \$1.75 to \$2, Norfolk and Eastern Shore \$1.50 to \$1.62.

-The shipments of leather from Boston for



—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 107,012 cases, against 101,668 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 86,748. The total shipments thus far in 1901 have been 3,865,879 cases, against 3,429,371 cases in 1900.

-For several years Hon. Thomas H. Phair of Presque Isle, Me., has had the reputation of having grown the largest potato in the State, which when dug tipped the seales at three pounds eight ounces, but this year he has been exceeded by James Crawford of Van Buren, the most northerly point of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. He took one to Bangor which weighed these pounds all on the property of the seales at three pounds all ones.

dug.

— The exports from the port of Bostou for the week ending Oct. 19, 1901, included 74,264 pounds of butter and 175,681 pounds cheese. For the same week last year the exports included 26,768 pounds butter, 242,311 pounds cheese and 72,677 pounds oleo.

—The Danish postman wears a rather elegant uniform of dark cloth and rich braid. The service is said to be excellent in every respect. The uniform of the Bulgarian postman is of dark blue cloth with gilt buttons, and green collar and cuffs. The French postman also dresses in dark blue, with very narrow red facings.

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Oct. 19 included 39,393,000 bushels of wheat, 13,449,000 bushels of corn, 8,044,000 bushels of oats, 1,865,000 bushels of rye, 2,586,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the week previous, this shows an increase of 1,185,000 oushels of wheat, 35,000 bushels of corn, 275,000 oushels of oats, 77,000 bushels of rye and 550,000 bushels of barley. On Oct. 20, 1900, the supply was 58,313,000 bushels of wheat, 8,914,000 bushels of corn, 12,310,000 bushels of oats, 1,017,000 bushels of rye and 2,595,000 bushels of barley.

-Flour shipments East from Chicago last week 91,983 barrels; week before, 107,319 barrels and 72,000 barrels a year ago by rail; grain, 1,455,000, 733,000 and 1,501,000 barrels same dates; provisions, 62,033,000, 60,089,000 and 65,762,000 pounds same periods.

-E is the most common letter. In one tho sand letters E occurs 137 times in English, 18 times in French, 145 in Spanish, 178 in German.

-The exports from Boston for the week ending Oct. 18 were valued at \$3,907,636, and the imports at \$1,026,358. Excess of exports \$2,881,-278. Corresponding week last year exports were \$1,873,554, and imports were \$872,333. Excess en \$92,983,013, and imports \$58,451,783. Sam period last year exports were \$105,018,556, and imports were \$52,596,417. Excess of exports \$52,-

-Beef is firm on choice, with trade good Extra sides 9½ to 9½ cents, heavy 8½ to 9 cents, good 7 to 8 cents, light grass and feows 6½ to 7½ cents, extra hinds 12 to 12½ cents, good 9½ to 11 cents, extra fores 7 to 74 cents, heavy 6 to 7 cent to 6 cents, chucks 6 to 7} cents, short ribs 8 to 13 cents, rounds 7½ to 8½ cents, rumps 9 to 13 cents, rumps and loins 10 to 15½ cents, loins 10 to 18 cents.

-The shipments of live stock and dresse heef last week included 2532 cattle, 2522 shee 00 quarters of beef from Boston; 2790 cattle, 3844 sheep, 24,170 quarters of beef from New York; 969 cattle, 1008 sheep from Baltimore; 640 cattle, 1100 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 223 cattle from Portland; 351 cattle from Newport News; 256 cattle from Norfolk and 2575 cattle, 778 sheep from Montreal, a total of 10,436 cattle, 778 sneep from Montreal, a total of 10,850 cattle, 7552 sheep, and 39,070 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 6011 cattle, 2970 sheep, 30,330 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 2951 cattle, 4212 sheep, 7540 quarters of beef to Lon-

corn, 2350 barrels of pork, 8,433,000 pounds of lard,

-The world's grain exports last week included 8,804,072 bushels of wheat from five countries and 1,222,053 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States furnished 5,532,-072 bushels of wheat and 690,063 bushels of corn.

-The world's rye crop is estimated at 1,270,-400,000 bushels, against 1,436,800,000 last year or 166,400,000 decrease, and against 1.444,800,000 in 1899 and 1,340,800,000 in 1898, showing past three years average 1,407,500,000, or 137,000,000 more than present crop. The Liverpool Corn Trade News says: "If there is anything in the theory recently advanced by American writers, that the price of wheat is frequently more affected by the price of wheat is frequently more affected by the scarcity or abundance of rye in Europe than by any other contributory cause, then the foregoing figures are worth careful study."

-More than five hundred thousand bushels of potatoes were shipped over the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad during the month of September, breaking all records in the history of the road for any month in this sort of freight. For some time it was thought that the September shipment would be a record breaker, but the fig-

-Lambs are about steady, with the demand only fair. Lambs 64 to 84 cents, fancy and Brightons 9 to 9½ cents, yearlings 4 to 6 cents, muttons 5 to 7 cents, fancy 7½ cents, veals 7 to 10 cents, fancy and Brightons 10½ to 11 cents.

-Eggs are in good demand, and prices have been firm. There are not many Cape and nearby fancy, and they sell at 28 cents, but Eastern and Northern choice fresh are to be had at 22 to 23 cents and fair to good at 17 to 20 cents. Western cents and rair to good at 17 to 20 cents. Western selected candled 21 to 22 cents and uncandled 17 to 20 cents. Dirties \$3.75 to \$4.25 a case. Refrigerator eggs moving fairly well at 16 to 17 cents for May, 17½ to 18 cents for April packing: 8076 cases sold from storage, least restal leaving the season. sold from storage last week, leaving the stock 131.073 cases now, against 118,081 at same date

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30,330 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 2051 cattle, 4212 sheep, 7540 quarters of beef to London; 919 cattle, 169 sheep to Glasgow; 250 cattle to Bristol; 200 cattle to Hull; 1200 quarters of beef to Southampton; and 105 cattle, 201 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

— Trafton makes the exports from Atlantic and Gulf ports last week as 266,600 barrels of flour, 2,987,000 bushels of wheat, 736,000 bushels of corn, 2350 barrels of pork, 8,433,000 pounds of lard.

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BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 2, 1801.

Who so poor, in these days of prosperity, robbed of certain jewels Dr. Batton of New York wouldn't have fired that divorce cannon, even if it had

been adopted. The big tobacco battle between the Amer ican and English corporations is beginning

We are glad to know that the missionary influence of Boston is felt throughout the

Hockey is becoming a formidable rival of basket ball in the educational institutions

It was a case of "step lively, Porto Ricans," and even then they couldn't see everything about the Hub.

devoted to the fair sex.

Fortunately the Shark recently added to the United States navy doesn't have to turn on its back before making an attack.

The man who stole a load of wood and borrowed the owner's cart in which to peddle it has certainly a fine sense of artistic

We are not surprised to hear the statement repeated on good authority, that too much affection among the sheep is bad for the shepherd.

We shall soon reach a point at which the victim of the god Alcohol will be the only person to know definitely whether or not

The rival of the American hog, we are are told, flourishes in Denmark. It has been our modest and comforting belief that he flourishes everywhere. If the carelessness of hunters continues

Maine will have to appoint an examining board to decide just how many of her fall visitors can be trusted with firearms. The lobster is in need of protection, and

even those admirers whose affection is purely selfish should discourage any attacks upon him out of season. Persons who are unfamiliar with the

disturbed at the reiterated statement that the Harvard team must learn to " fight." A contemporary wonders what the Chi-

technicalities of football are not unnaturally

cago burglars are going to do with \$75,000 in postage stamps. Perhaps they are going to enter the field of literature. The lunch counter proprietor undoubtedly

has as much right to jealousy as any other fellow, but his jealousy is not altogether up to the standard of picturesque romance. Fighting Bob is not the only person who

draws conclusions from incomplete evidence. nor, unfortunately, is he the only person who makes a book of his conclusions Here's good luck to the postoffice clerk

who has been given another chance to make something of his life; the next temptation will probably find him with more strength

"Bonnie, Sweet Bessie" it she were still in existence would soon be applying for a card in the new library which the indefatigable generosity of Mr. Carnegie has recently presented to Dundee.

The Museum of Fine Arts is the richer by two old waistcoats. The fact doesn't seem so very important until we realize that they were worn at Harvard graduations back in the eighteenth century.

A contemporary declares that the line of descent is unbroken from the medieval armor to the modern boiled shirt. We may be mistaken in our knowledge of costume but how about the ruffled bosom?

We are an athletic-looking nation, at least so long as the present style of masculine garmenture continues among us. However, it is more sensible to pad out at the shoulders than to lace in at the waist.

Now is the time for the wise man who has planned to buy his Christmas presents well ahead of the season to begin operations. Despite which fact the week before Christmas will probably find him hustling about as usual.

Those who object to the explosive character of the remarks resurrected by the Court of Inquiry should bear in mind that profanity, ever since it was invented, has been a safety valve for humanity in moments of extreme nervous pressure. And then, to paraphrase the coster ballad, it isn't just the thing one says, but just the way one says

A newspaper account that says that the shabby man who was suspected of meditating an attack on President Roosevelt at Farmington was pounced upon by fortytwo others, reflects little credit on the garb worn by the President's defenders. Perhaps they were in disguise.

While Sousa is enjoying his London ovation it seems the psychologic moment for some of us to admit that there are other forms of music, and that on occasion Sousa despite his medals, is a noisy rascal after

When the Epicurian Club sits down to dine the menu is even more artistic than might be imagined at first thought. The problem of the chef, dining his fellow experts, seems to be not to produce expensive combinations, but to show the wonders that can be accomplished with the humblest and fruit out of season of their natural viands.

The reign of mentality is much in evidence when there arises an orator who challenges all comers for \$10,000 a side and posts \$1000 as profit money. The offer suggests the humorist's comments on the proceedings of the modern prize fighter, with the exception that here is no pretence of anything but verbal blows, counters, and the conquering solar plexus.

"The stein upon the table," referred to by President Pritchett, has been taken with amazing over-literalness. It is hardly supposable that President Pritchett meant to suggest that the future Tech student should be always recognizable by a stein suspended at his belt, after the fashion of the tin cup

fit; nor, on the other hand, is it likely that ne would faint with horror if he saw a stuent and a stein in close proximity.

The editor of the Oregon Agriculturist says that he was lately told by one fruit grower that there was no profit in the business now, as the agricultural papers have led the farmers to grow more fruit than they can sell. Another told him that farmer could have made money on apples this year if the papers and horticultural commissioners had not induced so many to spray their trees, which had been the means of causing a light crop. Then he found a man who read the agricultural papers, sprayed his trees early and often, and had a good crop, which he was selling at a high price, and he seemed to be happier than either of the others. There are other editors who have found similar contradictory opinions, but we think moral is, if one wants to be successful in any branch of agriculture he should read some good agricultural paper adapted to his line of business carefully and understandingly, and follow its advice thoroughly, and he will be successful and happy. Some try experiments in a half-hearted way, which are not a fair test any more than it was when the man tested a featherbed by putting one large feather on a rock and sleeping on it. He did not find it any better than a

The export of hog products from the United States for the year ending June 30. 1001, were the largest single item in our exports, having been \$119,661,903, against \$84,908,698 in 1891. This year they exceeded by \$2,000,000 the exports of iron and steel. These figures show the total value of hog products exported from the United States in 1901, the details for 1901 being: Lard \$46,-560,148, bacon \$37,499,026, hams \$22,842,778, salted and pickled pork \$9,926,633, fresh oork \$2,424,537, and canned pork \$708,381. But Denmark is likely to become an active ompetitor for the trade, having established twenty-five co-operative slaughter houses with 549 hands employed. Since the first one was established in 1888, slaughtering 23,407 swine, valued at 1,021,727 kroner or crown, the business has steadily increased up to 729,171 killed, worth 31,214,713 kroner, the kroner being worth 26.8 cents, or the product about \$8,000,000. While this is less than one-tenth of the amount exported by the United States, our exporters will do well to keep a careful lookout for their competition. They may have reached about their limit, as the number and value has not increased but about 100,000 since 1896, and the value about \$1,500,000.

#### When to Market Produce.

With perishable goods, the producer does well to seek the best nearest market before the articles have reached such a state of maturity that they will endanger in transit; but with farm products that can be kept indefinitely, the question of holding is more complicated. Undoubtedly there are extremes in holding too long, and in rushing to market too early. Some farmers are so convinced that holding goods is bad policy, that they rush products to market almost straight from the field, and sometimes in only half-ripe condition, and with the soil still clinging to them. That this is bad policy has been demonstrated over and over again. The first rush of almost any farm product is overwhelming, and prices quicky

In a season of large yield this is more ap parent than when there is a scarcity. The every one is sure of a glut and break in prices, and each one tries to get ahead of al others. The result is they all get their goods in market about the same time.

months. Let the first glut work itself out and then when prices recover a little, ship the goods, but never in very large quanti ties. It is better to trust your crops in installments. A severe loss may thus be saved. If prices are poor when you ship them, the whole season's crops will sell ,for unprofitable sums.

In holding goods the matter of shrinkage grains this amounts to a good deal in the course of a few months, but it is almost unimportant when held only for a short time. New, green hav never brings the same as dry hay, and hence the question of shrinkage is partly discounted ahead.

The loss through moulding, rotting and decaying in one way and another must be considered. If perfect storage conditions are provided this loss should be very little, but even then there is more or less dange of loss from rats, mice and insects. This must be thoroughly discounted whenever anything is held for five or six months.

In the cities mammoth storage houses are rected for keeping all farm products indefinitely. Speculators purchase goods when prices are very low and store in these houses for a rise in price, paying meanwhile high rent and commissions. Many farmers have reasoned that if these speculators and dealers could find it profitable to store their goods in winter, they could do it likewise at a profit on the farm. This is generally false reasoning for the simple reason that the storage houses provide absolutely against any loss from insects or rats, and to a large extent against shrinkage. The farmers cannot preserve their products under similarly favorable conditions. Moreover, the speculators are right in the market ready at a moment's notice to take advantage of high prices, to sell in enormous quantities. This gives them an advantage over the farmer in every transaction.

## Garden Farming.

In a bulletin lately sent out by the Department of Agriculture we find much matter in regard to the growth of that industry, which is to us more interesting than the schedule of transportation rates that forms so large a part of the bulletin.

Until about forty years ago it was scarcely recognized as a distinct agricultural industry excepting within a few miles of the larger Northern cities. People had not become habituated to caring for vegetables growth in their own locality. The changed conditions after the close of the civil war and the surplus of labor in the South tended to build up the business there, at first near the coast, where water transportation could be had, or directly along the lines of rail-

But the handling of such perishable prod-ucts not only led to better service upon those roads, but contributed not a little to the building of new roads as the business increased, until thousands of acres formerly in rice, corn or other cereal crops are now in vegetables and fruits for northern mar-

In late autumn and early spring Florida and other Gulf States furnish the first supply, and the season advances northward at the rate of about fifteen miles a day until

heir quota. The greenhouses in New England supply the demand in winter during the

few months of winter when even Florida has no crops to be marketed.

It is said that the first consignment of Southern garden truck to New York was in 1847, when the clerk of the Charleston boat, who had been entertained by the citizen members of a fre company, brought on his next trip mint for their juleps, lettuce and radishes and two quarts of strawberries, which were on exhibition in a store window, the first that had ever been seen in

The first all-rail shipment of garden truck from the South to New York did not occur until May 26, 1885. It came from Norfolk, Va. Eastern North Carolina sent her first consignment March 9, 1887, and Charleston S. C., April 12, 1888. The first car of oranges reached New York Oct. 25, 1888, and the first refrigerator car with straw-berries March 30, 1889, both from Florida.

About 1866 or 1867 two or three of the more progressive farmers near Crystal Springs, Miss., sent a few peaches to their nearest market, New Orleans. The next year others joined them, and added plums and pears to the list. In 1874 there were 20,000 pounds a day, and in 1877 from 40,000 to 60,000 pounds a day of peaches, with nearly as much from Terry. In 1875 they began shipping tomatoes. In 1878 they sent ess than a car a day; in 1885 from five to eight cars a day, and in 1895 not less than forty to forty-five cars were being sent to northern markets.

For such traffic refrigerator and ventilated cars are used, and special fast service given. The time between New Orleans and Chicago is fifty-five hours for 922 miles. The banans trains make the same distance in 474 hours. From Centralia, Ill., to Chicago, 252 miles, is made in ten hours and five minutes.

The first refrigerator cars were only old freight cars with double floors, roofs and sides, and sawdust packed between to keep out heat or cold. Then a large box of ice was put in at the door near the centre of the car. Now it is estimated that there are sixty thousand well-built refrigerator cars on the railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico, with a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 tons or more.

There are lines of steamers from Norfolk to Philadelphia, New York and Roston devoted almost entirely to carrying garden truck, and in the height of the season they send several loads a day, beside daily line to Baltimore, Washington and Richmond. There are also many steamers from Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville that run to New York and Boston.

The lands that were not thought worth nore than \$2 to \$5 an acre before truck farming began are now held at from \$40 to \$500 per acre, according to their nearness to market, a light, sandy soil being preferable. The department divides the truck-farming districts as follows, though in some case they may be said to overlap each other: 1. New England district, embracing the

New England States. 2. New York district, embracing New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the more southeasterly section of New York, including Long Island

3. Peninsula district, embracing Dela ware and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia.
4. Baltimore district, embracing Mary

land and the northern portion of Virginia. 5. Norfolk district, embracing southeast Virginia and northeast North Carolina. 6. Wilmington district, embracing the

outheastern portion of North Carolina and northeastern portion of South Carolina. 7. Charleston and Savannah district, em bracing the southeastern portion of South Carolina, and the entire coast country of

Georgia.

8. Florida district, embracing the peninsula of Florida. The cost of labor is the highest in New England, as the greenhouses call for more skilled labor, but the average pay without board is \$1.35 a day for men and 75 cents a day for boys. Around New York and Philadelphia \$1.25 to men and 60 cents to boys. Peninsula district, \$1 to men, women 60 cents, children 45 cents. Baltimore, men cents, women 60 cents, children 40 cents Norfolk, men 85 cents, women 60 cents and children 45 cents. Wilmington, men 85 cents. romen 75 cents, children 50 cents. Charles ton and Savannah, men 90 cents, women 65 cents, children 40 cents. Florida, men \$1,

omen 75 cents. children 45 cents. Much work is done by piece work, and for picking string peans the rate varies from ten cents to fourteen cents a bushel, peas fifteen to twenty cents, tomatoes three to our cents, cutting and trimming cabbages 51 to seven cents a barrel, digging potatoes ten to twelve cents a barrel. The cost of labor per acre varies much for the same crop in the different districts. New England being the highest in nearly all cases, and New York gonerally next. We will give but a few rates: Asparagus from \$36 to \$20 per acre, beet \$75 to \$16, celery \$58 to \$17, ucumbers \$138 here to \$7 in Florida, tomatoes \$75 here to \$22 in Florida. These two last evidently include the crops under glass

in New England.
In cost of seeds or plants to the acre there is not a great difference, but in fer-tilizers the cost is much heavier in the two northern districts, as the truck farmers are nore liberal with it. The largest vegetable industry under glass is around Boston, and it is said that within a radius of twenty-five niles around the city there are over two hundred acres under glass, mostly devoted to vegetables. In many instances four crops a year are grown. While ordinary hands are paid about \$40 a month, men of more experience get from \$45 to \$60, and the suerintendent of a large plant may get \$2000 to \$2500 a year. An average modern house s about 250 by forty feet square, and cost \$3000 to build. In some all the soil is sterilized to the depth of three or four inches efore it is put in the house, by having steam forced through it until it reaches as high as 250°. Many of them are lighted by

ectricity to force better growth of plants. Vegetables commonly known as greens, such as kale, spinach, sprouts, and lettuce, begin to arrive early in December, and as this is close to the time that the supply from Northern truck farms is exhansted, it virtually insures New York a supply of these vegetables the year round. Florida begins to ship strawberries in February, and in March beans, peas, asparagus, cabbages, potatoes, cucumber and tomatoes begin to move northward. By the latter part of April or the early part of May the supply has become so plentiful that people of moderate means are able to enjoy many of the varieties of vegetables grown on the Southern farms, while a cades ago the wealthiest citizens were unable to procure a single vegetable out of season. Peaches from Georgia begin to arrive in New York about the middle of Southern melons from July to October.

In the years 1896, 1897 and 1898 New York received 2,435,715, 2,632,776 and 3,826,035 packages (barrel, crate, box or basket) carried by a soldier in full marching out- the Centr and Eastern States can furnish of vegetables, respectively, from Southern of which 623,000 tons is of cane sugar and this new dairy product export trade, and

territory, and in the single month of June, 1899, over a million packages were received from the same sources. During the height of the season it is no unusual sight to see

#### New York Milk Supply.

A few years ago it would have been con impossible to supply New Yorkers with fresh milk from the northern borders of the Empire State and from a part of Vermont. There are now delivered to local dealers every night thousands of cans of fresh milk brought by special trains from the St. Lawrence River Valley, along Lake Champlain, the Mohawk Valley and from the farming regions along the Ontario and Western, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh and the West Shore railroads. Milk of good New York as in the cities and villages up the State.

of this far-reaching industry, the metro-politan milk supply. Milk stations are being built along all the railroads at in-

tervals of about ten miles, and to these de-positories the farmer hauls his milk daily. The new industry is a good thing for the farmer. It brings him a sure revenue once every month and gives him a good market for one of the principal products of his farm. Special attention was given to the milk business by the New York Central Railroad and its tributary lines last summer. The business is in charge of Robert Westcott of New York, the son of the founder of the Westcott Express Company, who died suddenly at Richfield Springs a few months This is Mr. Westcott's third season with the New York Central. Prior to that time he had charge of the milk business on the Lehigh road. That he has been successful is shown by an increase of fifty per ent. in the volume of business over last

The price paid by Mr. Westcott's agents to the farmer varies with the seasons. In June, July and August, when there is the greatest supply of milk, the price ranges from 75 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds, or about 45 quarts. In September and October the farmer gets about \$1.20. Next month the price will jump to about \$1.30. The yearly average is about \$1.17 or \$1.20 a nundred pounds.

The farmer's contract ends when he de ivers the milk at the milk station. Then the milk is properly aerated. All the animal heat must be cooled by natural processes before it is placed in the cans. If it is not properly cared for at the place of shipment it is apt to turn up in New York sour. Little trouble of this kind is experienced by the milk gatherers, as experienced men are in charge at all stations and they give the milk careful attention.

Milk trains on fast schedules carry the supply to New York. Special refrigerator cars are used. Ice is placed about the milk cans in the summer months. At the sides f the car the temperature is about forty-five or forty-six degrees, while in the centre it s about ten degrees higher. As the cold eason advances there is no need for ice in the cars. Ice houses have been built near the principal stations, and during the winter the milkmen harvest the summer's supply Many improvements have been added to the service during the past summer, so that milk is delivered to Mr. Westcott's customers in New York within twenty-four hours.

Two heavily loaded milk trains pull into New York every night. In the summer nonths they are made up of from tifteen to twenty ears. One train runs from Oneida ver the New York Central to East Albany. It picks up milk cars at Utica from points as far north as Ogdensburg. A train also gathers up the milk along the Delaware and Hudson road to Rouse's Point and from part of Vermont, while a West Shore train brings milk from along that road as far west as Syracuse.

These trains are consolidated at East Albany and hastily despatched to New York. About three thousand cans are now icked up daily along the New York Central's lines, about one thousand five hundred long the Delaware & Hudson and a like number along the West Shore road. The milk is bought from the farmer for a little nore than two cents a quart and sold in New York at prices ranging from 3\( \) cents on the East Side to ten cents a quart among those who are better able to pay. Although the milk gatherer pays freight charges, the cost of ice for cooling puroses, and employs skilled workmen in each milk station, there is still a sufficient margin to make the business highly remunera-

The farmers have an association to keep up the price of milk. The New York milk trade is well liked by the farmer, because of the despatch with which he disposes of his milk and his sure revenue. A few years ago the milk was disposed of at the cheese factories and the creameries, but the new method of selling milk is by far the most popular with the farmer

Engine 999, once the pride of the New York Central road, can be seen any day hauling a milk train up or down the road .-

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long has ecommended an appropriation of nearly \$100,000,000 for the increase of our navy This seems like a large sum, but when we remember that it is to be divided among me eighty million people it is not much If raised by a direct tax it would be but cal condition little for the man whose property did not exceed \$10,000. If raised by internal reve nue, those who use whiskey, beer and tobacco would not feel the increased cost, and neither would the class that use im ported wines and cigars, or wear imported clothing and jewelry. The United States have not claimed to possess a first-class navy in times past, but they have no reason to be ashamed of their achievements. In the Revolutionary War the little navy assisted by the privateers succeeded in winning ome victories over the powerful navy of Great Britain. In the war of 1812 we won more battles on the water than on the land. In the civil war our navy, after it had been reated, accomplished much in reducing the forts of Southern seaports and maintaining the blockade, and the achievements of the navy in the war with Spain are familiar to all, and cannot be blotted out even by the unfortunate controversy between two rival leaders. As has been said, we cannot be a power among nations without a good navy. and we cannot have a navy unless we pay for it. Let us then " in time of peace pre arrive in New York about the middle of pare for war," and build up a navy that June, and the markets are supplied with will command respect among the nations of the world.

> The sugar crop of this year is reported as an increase of 1,177,842 tons over last year,

554,000 is beet sugar. The cane sugar of Cuba not of the Eastern?" shows an increase of about double last year's crop, being 630,000 tons this year. Louisi-ans has about double the small crop it had piled on a single railroad wharf along the river front in New York city 100,000 Southern watermelons awaiting delivery, while as many as 200 carloads of Southern peaches have arrived in a single day.

Southern peaches have arrived in a single day. or 4115 tons more than last year. We would crop more profitably than those crops. Sugar cane producers in Louisiana and Texas are learning that in many cases they can grow market products and fruits for Northern cities more profitably than to grow sugar. The beet growers in the most favorable localities get less than \$1 a day for growing that crop as often as do more, and each year there are factories being closed or converted to other uses because farmers cannot afford to grow the roots for the prices paid. They cannot com pete with Germany, where a man works for forty cents a day, and women do most of the work in the beet field at twenty cents a day, while the sugar factories find their profit in the bounty paid them by their government upon the amount exported. If Cuba can, as is said, grow one million tons

> try that produces about seventy-five thou-sand tons, at little profit to the farmer, whatever it may be to the sugar manufacturer? Notes from Wa shington, D. C.

> a year, why try to exclude her sugar for the

very doubtful prospect of helping an indus-

"The great mass of our citizens," said Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, "have no conception either of the disease found among animals in the abattoirs, or of the enormous amount of work which our Department is doing to protect them from diseased animal products It is only through the examination of the pathological specimens actually found by the meat inspectors that we ourselves are able to appreciate the importance of having experienced and educated men on guard o withdraw carcasses so affected from the meat supply of the country.

"No public work, however, can long be sustained or carried to the highest degree of efficiency unless the people of the country understand its objects and value and become interested in it. This being true as a general proposition, we can hardly expect the meat-inspection service interfering, as it must more or less, with some of the wealthiest and most powerful industrial organizations in the world, to be conducted with vigor and a rigid adherence to correct principles, unless there is a popular appreciation of the value of the work to every consumer of meats.

"To give some idea of the frequency or infrequency of disease in our meat-produc-ing animals, I might cite some statistics covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1897, and ended June 20, 1899. They are especially valuable on account of the large number of carcasses inspected during

"During the two years mentioned, the number of cattle examined reached a total of 8,831,927. Of these, 19,454 entire carcasses and parts of 23,106 additional carcasses were condemned. This means that twenty-two carcasses in ten thousand were entirely condemned, and that twenty-six carcasses in ten thousand were partly condemned, making a total of forty-eight carcasses in ten thousand condemned in whole

or in part. The number of sheep inspected during this period reached 11,110,776, of which 8394 carcasses, or 75 per ten thousand, were wholly condemned, and 650 carcasses, or 0.6 per ten thousand, were condemned in part.

The number of hogs slaughtered under inspection during the same period was 44,841, 779, of which 106,555 carcasses were wholly condemned, being about twenty-four per en thousand, and 58,491, or thirteen per ten thousand, were condemned in part.

Mr. Ernest Schenk, president of the Crystal Palace Company of London, England, is now in Washington in the interest of a purely American exhibition of manufactnmodities and agricultural products to be held in the Crystal Palace during the ummer of coronation year, beginning May next and continuing until September. He is now visiting the capital in the hope of enlisting the aid of the government, so that the enterprise may have the benefit of official dignity which it would not otherwise

About Dec. 1 next the Department of Agriculture will begin the distribution of egetable and flower seeds, the amount this year being about twice the quantity sent out last year, thirty-seven million packets to be distributed this winter. Notwithstand ing the extra labor incurred with this in crease, the preliminary work has progressed far more rapidly than in past years.

The Department will make many new departures in broadcasting the supply of eds for farmers of the United States, inasmuch as cotton and forage crop seeds will not be given to every "Tom, Dick and Harry," no matter whether he lives on a nountain or in a valley, but will be sent only to those sections adapted to the raising of the particular variety. The same method will be followed with the Havana and Sumatra tobacco seed, which will be sent only to Florida and to New England, where their culture has proven successful under muslin sheets spread over large tracts of tobacco area, producing the necessary tropi-

"The visit of Mr. Emery to the Orient is bearing fruit, for we have already received letters from many butter and cheese exporters along the Pacific Coast, saying that they have been in communication with firms in China and Japan, and the result has been orders for consignments of butter and cheese each week. . "Of course, it must not be understood

that the natives of the Orient are suc heavy eaters as are the Americans, for majority of them live on nothing but rice and other light foods. But it is the more wealthy people who are beginning to eat heavier foods, and it is this class which the United States is catering to supply. With such arrangements as can be had today, we are able to compete with Australia for the Japanese trade, but not until the Pacific vess equipped with refrigerating compartment will we be in a position to enter into active competition with that country for the business in China and East India. When the time comes, however, when ship owners de cide upon equipping their boats with refrigerating apparatus, then the only ques-tion will be, "Will the Pacific coast shippers et Australian prices.

Why is it, Major Alvord, you speak only of Pacific coast shippers in conjunction with

"The reason is very plain. Until a very few years ago the East supplied the Pacific coast with all the butter and cheese needed in that section, but lately the West is manufacturing these commodities for itself unti now they have more than they can use. To send them to the Eastern States would result in an overproduction in the United States, tending toward a reduction in be glad to see the production of both beet and cane sugar in the United States increase more rapidly in the United States if we did a stagnant market, we have endeavored a stagnant market, we have endeavored not think the farmers could grow some other to sell the overproduction of the Paeffic Coast at a new market, which would not injure the Eastern makers. The Orient we found to be the place, and in a few years, from the reports we have already received, unless the Pacific Coast makers increase their output, that section will again draw upon the East for what products are needed by their own people. As for the East today, it is well taken care of by the Eastern dairymen.

" Along the line of exportation of dairy products, I might say that the preliminary work for the inspection of dairy export goods is progressing just as satisfactorily as we have hoped, and I have every reason to believe that we will commence the work of inspection about the first of the coming

Farmers residing in the valley of the Durunce River in France, do not know the occasion for the use of fertilizer. They irrigate their crops from this stream whose waters are exceptionally fertile, and carry at the ordinary maximum flow one thirty-third of their weight in alluvium. This deposit, where one foot of water is used for irrigation, amounts to about forty one tons of sediment per acre, rich in plant food and more valuable than manure. It is a noted fact that poor lands irrigated from the Durance River improve each year until after a few seasons' irrigating there is a high and permanent degree of fertility with resulting heavy crop yields. Guy. E. MITCHELL.

#### Literature.

That delightful little gift book on "The Angora Cat," by Robert Kent James, published by James Bros., Boston, has received no end of compli-ments, and is truly doing a great deal for the cause of cats.

" A Source Book in the History of Education for the Greek and Roman Period," by Paul Mon-roe, A. M. Ph. D., adjunct professor of the history of education. Teachers college, Columbia University, will be published during October by the Macmillan Company.

The November Bohemian promises to be full of interesting reading. Its new form pieases

and is proving a great success.

The contents of the Popular Science Monthly for November, apart from reviews, discussions and notes, are: "On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties," Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace; "The Story of Cahow," Professor A. E. Verrill; "Psychiatry—Ancient, Medieval and Modern," Dr. Frederick Lyman Hills; "The National Control of Education," Sir John E. Gorst; "The Evolution of the Human Intellect," Professor Edward L. Thorndike "The Origin of Sex in Plants," Dr. Bradley Moore Davis; "The Fishes of Japan," President David Starr Jordan; "The Omen Animals of Sarawak," A. C. Haddon, F. R. S.

The South has for more than one generation been the stage for a fateful drama. Among th earlier scenes there enacted were those pre-sented in Mrs. Stowe's romantic "Uncle Tom's earlier scenes there enacted were those cabin." They were followed by the terrible realism of the civil war. Then came the somewhat melodramatic Reconstruction Period portrayed in Tourgee's "A Fool's Errand." We are now witnessing another extraordinary develop-ment in the Disfranchisement movement, which, like the earlier acts of the great drama, has for its motif the disquieting color question, and has its best presentation in Charles W. Chesnutt's powerful story, "The Marrow of Tradition,"—a novel just from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., that will recall at many points its great precursor, "Uncle Tom's Cabin



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### The Markets.

#### BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Oct. 30, 1901. Shotes Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals

#### The same 3278 10,947 110 25,093 1804 12,190 260 24,337 1703 Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of allow and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.75; first \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; ality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@

Western steers, 41@64c.
S AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality, 38.00; extra, \$40.00@48.00; fancy milch 50.00@65.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00@27.00. RES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-

P—Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@ mbs, 3½@5½c. Hogs—Per pound, 6½@6åc, live weight,

wholesale -; retail, \$2.25@8.00; countryd hogs, 71@74c. AL CALVES—34 @64c P fb.
-ES—Brighton—64 @7c P fb; country lots, 6

F SKINS-75c@\$1.50; dairy skins, 40@60c. LOW-Brighton, 4@5e p tb; country lots, 2@

MB SKINS-35@50c.

V	Cattle	Sheep 9404 1543	Hogs 3,678 21,415	Veals 1082 722	Horse
	Cattle. Shee	p.	11-	Cattle.	Sheep
	Maine.		T Mullens W Laveck		20

Hoby Bros. 38 hompson & Hallon Bros. 38 hompson & Hallon Bros. 37 A Gleason 16 tls & Fel-& Feld & Kilby 14 Eaton 15 At Brighton. W N Chamberlin Wormwell Wormwell G N Smith 28

Fred Savage 25
H N Jenne 10 3
N H Woodward 3
G A Sawyer 140
On late train 180
J S Henry 40

L Westerm.
At Brighton.
Swift & Co. 714
Morris Beef Co 425
S Learned 80
Sturte vant & Haley
40
At Brighton.
J S Henry 40

R. L park Co 193
Swift & Co 193
At Watertown.
W Daniels 122
Ewart Bros. &
Baker 50
J A Hathaway 165 424 Canada.
At Watertown.
J A Hathaway 219 Export Traffic.

The English market on State cattle has suffered a decline of ½@4c, d. w., within the week, the least on best cattle sales within the range of 104@ least on best cattle sales within the range of Age 124c, best sales at London. There were offered and sold a good number of home-bred cattle that had a weakening effect upon the market. Ship ments from here for the week 1931 cattle, 1677

sheep and 24 horses.
Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 726 cattle by Swift & Co., 22 horses by M. J. Newgass; 2 do. by John Craig; on steamer Cambrian, for London, 237 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 238 cattle and 500 sheep by Swift & Co.; on steamer Michigan, for Liverpool, 199 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 20 State cattle and 424 sheep and 219 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 2 Canada cattle by H. Mullens, and 753 sheep by Swift & Co. On steamer Norwegian for Glasgow, 50 cattle by Ewart Bros. & Baker, 122 do. by W. Daniels, 20 Canada cattle by Laveck, 40 do. by F. Hunnesett, 20 do. by D. Ulunro, 38 do. by H. Gilchrist.

Horse Market. The market shows less activity and the general qualty offered during the week not especially good. For good heavy draft horses considerable At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable inquiry. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s said saluggish cars of Western disposed of, but a sluggish trade; sales mostly of chunks at \$110@140; drivers \$100\(a\)150; 65 nearby horses to go into the woods at \$50\(a\)140. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable sold 2 cars Western for business at \$100\(a\)
175; 1 at \$200; 1 pair 3100-lb-horses at \$475. 1 pair 3000-lbs, at \$400. At A. W. Davis's Northampton-street sale stable sales of speed, gentlemen's drivers, family and saddle horses at \$100@ 600. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable a fair trade, but not active, sold some heavy draft at \$3500 475, by the pairs, sales mostly for business. At Moses Coleman & Sons sold 84 head ge prices \$40@125. Considerable inquir

#### or good drivers. Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-Trains of live stock early at the yards, and quite a number of beef cows changed hands at prices that showed but little change last week. Butchers tried hard to break prices, but dealers were firm in their views, an cre generally steady. W. F. Wallace sold rows, of 2080 fbs, at 3c; 1 do., of 1110 fbs, at 5, of 2540 fbs, at 2½c; 1, of 870 lbs, at 2½c; 8 slim hers at 2c. O. H. Forbush had in 30 odd head attle, selling at near to last week's figures. A. Hathaway sold 25 steers, of 1500 lbs, at 61c; of 1480 lbs, at 6c; 40 steers, av. 1475 lbs, do., of 1450 lbs, at 5@51c.

Milch Cows.

upply. A lot of 40 nice cows, at \$35@ F. Wallace. W. Cullen, 10, av. \$65.

Fat Hogs. prices on Western at 61@61c, 1. w.

its ic lower, 73 a 74c, d. w. Sheep Houses. of prices have not changed within the past et to butchers. G. A. Sawyer had in 140 stly lambs, from Vermont, sent in to be

commission. Supply largely from and the West. Western sheep cost \$2.30 ths, and do. lambs \$3.30@5.30 \$\psi\$ 100 Veni Cnives.

one-half cents appeared to be the or on good yeals. No special change from K. Butchers could handle all the steady prices. H. N. Jenne sold 2 30 fbs, at 64c. G. W. Hall sold 11 calve

Live Poultry. ed lots sie was paid. Sales of pulle

Droves of Venl Calves. P. A. Berry, 20; Libby Bros., 65; Thomanson, 45; M. D. Holt & Son, 43; W. Harris & Fellows, 110; Gould F. W. Wormwell, 3; S. E. Eaton, 1

tupshire-J. H. Neal, 5; E. E. Chapma Foss, 2; on late train, 160. Breck W. F. Wallace, 165.

Bull inbred to Diploma, 55 in 14-lb list, and Combination, 25. Dropped Jan. 3, 1901. Solid color. Sire, Merry Maiden's Son, by Brown Bessie's Son; dam, Merry Maiden. Dam, Milly Judd, 14 lbs. 34 oz., by a son of Diploma. Second dam, Ocla, by Diploma. Third dam, Compressa, 14 lbs. 34 oz., by Significant Compressa, 14 lbs. 34 oz., by Significant Compressa, 14 lbs. 34 oz., lbs. 18 lin list. For price, address HOOD FARM,

Vermont A. (Williamson, 8; [G. H. Sprigg, Fred Savage, 85; H. N. Jenne, 22; N. H. Woo ward, 8; G. W. Hall, 11; on late train, 410; J. Henry, 64.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 140; W. A. Bar
well, 30; O. H. Forbush, 3; R. Connors, 33; H.
Gilmore, 10; scattering, 180; F. E. Keegan,
J. P. Day, 2; D. A. Walker, 4; W. Mills, 18; C.

New York-G. N. Smith, 15. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1947 cattle, 1943 sheep, 21,445 hogs, 722 calves, 115 horses; West; 1338 cattle, 21,300 hogs, 115 horses; Maine, 216 cattle, 33 sheep, 35 hogs, 322 calves; New Hampshire, 42 cattle, 17 calves; Vermont, 40 cattle, 1 hog, 64 calves; Connecticut, 16 cattle; New York, 28 cattle, 15 calves; Ganada, 1905 sheep.

Tuesday – Near to 2000 head of cattle put in an appearance during the week. The Western were

appearance during the week. The Western wer for home and foreign trade. The demand for beef cattle has not improved, but remains about steady. If any charge, it is favorable to the but steady. If any charge, it is favorable to the buy-ing interest. The market well equipped with beef cattle. Some nice white faces (Herefords) from Maine well fattened. Common cattle stil at slim prices. Good cows in demand, in the vicinity of 3c. H. A. Gilmore, 12 beef cows, at \$2.60 p 100 lbs. W. Mills, 2 oxen of 2840 lbs, at \$4.60 pt. 100 lbs. W. Mills, 2 oxen of 2840 lbs, at \$4.60; 1, of 1300 fbs, at \$4.62. E. E. Chapman, beef cows, 800 fbs. at 3c. P. A. Berry sold white faces, of 6820 fbs. a fancy lot.

Milch Cows. Considerable stir amongst the cow dealers at the opening of market for a display on Wednes-day. The market was well represented with choice cows, a fine lot of 4 head by P. A. Berry, of good size and of heavy milking qualities, these went at fancy prices. W. F. Wallace had 73 milch cows, and of the lot 40 head were sold at \$35.655, some very choice in lot to be resold. E. E. Chapman, 1 extra cow, \$40. Breck & Wood sold 26 nice milch cows at \$46 a head, the average price.

Venl Cnives. 30 calves, 115 fbs, at 6c. Thompson & Hanson, 120 fbs, 6c. Harris & Fellows, 8 calves, 830 fbs, at 4c; 92, of 11,730 lbs, at 64c.

Late Arrivals and Sales. Wednesday—Not a heavy supply of milch cows, but a sufficiency for the demand. The buying was not active during the forenoon, but improved later in the day. Prices fairly steady. Bee cows steady in price. A few working oxen on sale with light demand. Sales of milch cows by F. W. Wormwell, 7 head at \$30@50. N. H. Woodward, 1 choice cow, \$50. J. H. Neal sold 2 oxen, of 1300 ibs, at 5½c, Libby Bros., 2 cows (choice), at \$50 each; 2 at \$48, down to \$25@30. J. S. Henry, 10 choice cows, \$56@55; 15 cows, \$40@45; sales at \$35@38. C. W. Cheney, 10 cows, \$40@50. O. H. Forbush sold 2 good beef cows, 1010 fbs, at O. H. Fordush sold 2 good beer cows, 1010 lbs, at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; 1 at 3c, of 1110 lbs; sold 21 cattle, of 770\(\tilde{\omega}\)100 lbs, at \$\(\frac{2}{2}\)3.40. J. T. Molloy sold, best cow \$\(\frac{4}{6}\)60, down to \$\(\frac{3}{3}\)5; 1 springer \$\(\frac{4}{6}\)6. G. N. Smith, 14 cows, \$\(\frac{4}{3}\)5\(\frac{2}{6}\)5. W. Scollans sold cows, \$\(\frac{4}{3}\)40\(\frac{6}{2}\)5.

Store Pigs. Light supply and moderate sales. Small pigs \$2.50@4. Shotes, \$4.50@8.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Poultry,	Fresh	Killed.
Northern and Eastern		
Chickens, choice sprit	or	
Thickens, choice spin	ik	
Chickens, fair to good		
Chickens, broilers	*******	
Turkeys, choice youn	g	
" fair to good		
Spring ducks		
Fowls, extra choice		
" fair to good		
Pigeons, tame, P doz		
Western lead on froze		
Western iced or frozen		
Turkeys, com. to go	oa, oia	
" young		
Chickens, choice sp	ring	
Fowls, good to choice	e	
Old Cocks		
the state of		
Live	Poult	ry.
Fowls P tb		
Poostove 10 th		
Roosters P tb		
spring emekens, p is.		

Butter. Creamery, western firsts... 
 Creamery, seconds.
 17@21

 Creamery, eastern.
 17@21

 Dairy, Vt. extra.
 19@

 Dairy, N. Y. extra.
 18%@

 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
 17@18

 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
 15@16

 West. imitation creamery, small tubs extra.
 15@15

 West. imitation creamery, seconds.
 13%@

 " imitation creamery seconds.
 13%@
 " ladle firsts and extras...

ıı	Renovated 14@19
y	Boxes-
e	Extra northern creamery
6	Extra western creamery221@23
h	Extra dairy20a21
	Common to good
7-	Trunk butter in } or }-tb prints
e	Extra northern creamery 23@23
	Extra northern dairy
e	Common to good
a	Extra Western creamery221@23
1	Cheese.
)-	101010
-	New York, twins, extra new P fb101 @ 10
2	" " firsts p tb
a	
	Vt. twins extra p tb100 a
t	" firsts P tb
i-	" seconds P tb 74@81
i,	New Ohio Flats, extra 9@92
	Western twins, extra101@
y	Western fair to good 9a10
	Eggs.
	Nearby and Cape fancy, p doz 28@
e	Eastern choice fresh
d	Fastern fair to good
	Michigan fancy fresh
е	Vt. and N. H. choice fresh
	Western fair to good
1	Western selected, fresh
î	Refrigerator 16@18

Petatees. York State Green Vegetables. Parsnips
Lettuce, p small box
Cucumbers, p 100
Onions, Western Mass. p bbl.
Natives, p bu.....

" Natives, p bu
Radishes, p box
Squash, Hubbard, p ton
New Marrow, p ton.
Turban, p ton.
Bay State, p ton
Shell beans, p bu
Lima "
Sieva "
Sieva "
Sauthern ...25 00@35 00 ...25 00@30 00 ...40 00@45 00 ...25 00@2 ....2 00@2 25 ....2 00@ Sieva " 200@ String beans, Southern, p j-bbl basket..1 25@ Spinach, native. P box 100@

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	Tomatoes native. If DUSD.	00@1 50
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m	Domestic Green Fruit.	. 114
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,	" King" " Ben Davis	3 50 a 4 25
	# Ron Davis	3 00 a 3 50
ts	" Greening No. 1	25 a 3 50
	" Maine Harvey, 19 bbl	10 a 3 70
p-	4 Pound Sweet	2 50 @ 3 50
Α.	Baldwin and Greening, NO. 2	LUCE IU
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&	Cooking Whish	40@50
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_	Grapes, P basket, Delaware	10a12
-	Niagara	14@17
in	" black	12a14
5.	" Catawba	12@13
id	Catamba	ello to the
'8	Hides and Pelts.	
n;		61.57
n,	Steers and cows all weights	E OKL
8	Bulls. Hides, south, light green salted	7671
n.	Hides, south, light green salted	

" dry flint... salted " buff, in west....
" salted # ib
Calfskins, 5 to 12 ibs eac

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3;	" over weights, each1	80/20 24	5
od-	Deaco. and dairy skins	50@70	
8.	Lambskins each, country	35@50	
13.	Country Pelts, each	85@	
	Dried Apples.	8,000,000	d
d-		6@71	
A.		84 @ 64	
7;	Sun-dried, as to quality	3@4	
D.	Grass Seeds.	-	
	Timothy, P bu., Western, choice3	00 as 00	ı
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	Clover, P ib Red Top, Western, P 50 ib sack 2 Taney reclayingd 2 ib.	80a2 25	i
	Clover, P tb	10@12	
115	Red Top, Western, \$ 50 th sack	25a2 75	į
le,	" fancy recleaned, P h	24@14	
38	White Share Statement Beams, No Co. 302		
45	Pea marrow, choice, H. P2	10/20 15	
64	Pea screened1	2002.00	i
at-	Pea seconds1	75@1 90	
-	Pea S. Y. and Vt., small, H. P 2	10a2 50	
in	Tea Cal. small white	10a3 70	
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re	Mediums, choice hand-picked21	0a	
or	Mediums, screened 19 Mediums, foreign 19	002 00	
ut	Vellow ever over	1001 90	Á
y-	Yellow eyes, extra. 2 Yellow eyes, seconds. 2	002 60	
th.	ned Kidney 29	502 50	
8)	Lima beans dried, P fb	6.0	
in	Hay and Straw.	-	
ne l	Hay prime, bales	217 50	
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	Straw, prime rye	@ 18 00	J
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1	Straw, tangled rye11 00	a12 00	1
8-		S 00	J

#### FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$3.85@4.75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3.10@3.50. Winter patents, \$3.35@4.25. Winter, clear and straight, \$3.35@4.00.

Corn Meni.—The market is steady at \$1 24@ 26 \$\mathcal{P}\$ bag, and \$2 75@2 80 \$\mathcal{P}\$ bbl; granulated \$3 40 23 75 \$\mathcal{P}\$ bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with he market quoted at \$2 75@4 25 P bbl. Ont Meal.—Quoted higher, \$4 70@5 20 Pbbl. for rolled, and \$5 15@5 60 for cut and ground.

Ryc Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 60@ 3 65 \$7 bbl.

66 by bbl.

Corm.—Demand is quiet, with prices lower.

No. 2, yellow, spot. 66 c64c.

No. 3, yellow, 66g64c.

Out.—Quiet but steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot. 47g44c.

No. 2 clipped white, 45g44c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 45c.

Nillfood.—The market is stronger for all cinds.

inds.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$20 00.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$22 25@22 75.
Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$18 75.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$19 75.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 50. Malt.-The market is steady with trade rul State grades, 6-rowed, 65@72c.

Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 60@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c. Rye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl, 55c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigau.

as the hand can be kept in it, and rubbed dry. This should relieve the soreness and stiffness. After each bathing with water bathe with witch you a box of vaseline or petrolatum with a solu-tion of carbolic acid. He should know about the proper proportions, and dress the wounds with that twice a day, after the bathings. If swelling increases, it may be well to use a bran poultice, putting it on warm, and renewing as soon as cold, but we hope this will not be necessary.

TORACCO STEMS.—C. Y., Cumberland County. Me.: You are not the only one whose squash crop has proved a total or partial failure this year, as

is evidenced by the price at which they are now selling, and the fact that most of those in the mar-ket are from the central Western States. An application of a ton of tobacco stems per acre around the hills, or evenly over the ground as soo as they are up, and working them toward the hill each colony, and it may prove good economy in the cultivation, would repel the black or stinking squash bug and the fly that deposits its eggs to produce the squash-root borer. The striped cucumber beetle that eats the leaves of vines can be killed by spraying with Paris green or arsenate of lead. The same use of tobacco stems around tomato, egg plants and oauliflower would probably prevent their being cut off by cut worms when first set in the open We do not doubt that twice the am named could be safely used to the acre, and th juice leaking into the ground would destroy eggs and larvæ. We consider the stems as worth their present price as a fertilizer, a part being available for the present crop and the rest becoming so when plowed into the soil. The fine topacco dust

AMERICAN POULTRY. Mr. Lewis Wright of England, who has been, if he is not now, called one of the highest authori-

that is the cause of the onion maggot.

ties on poultry breeding and growing that ever put pen to paper, says that the American breeds are better than the much-praised English Orpington breeds, originated a few years ago by Mr Cook of England. He also pronounces the Amer breeds when bred in England. There they in cline to the Cochin type in all the American breeds, more cushion, fluff and feathers than American-bred birds, which detracts from their utility, though the English think it adds to their SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

An exchange says that twenty years ago there were not twenty-five silos in America, and now there are at least a half-million. We will not vouch for the accuracy of their figures, but know that they increase rapidly each year. To use an old phrase, they seem to "fill a long-felt want." We are proud to think that we wrote in their favor more than twenty years ago, when many other agricultural writers were either condending the idea, or had nothing to say about the The ideas in regard to the variety of corn to raise and lode of growing have changed much in that time, and while then the larger varieties of Western corn were grown and sown thickly to get as large a crop as possible to the acre, with stalks twelve to fifteen the corn, but how the melority seem to favor the feet high, now the majority seem to favor the smaller varieties of field corn, like Longfellow or Compton, and planting at distances that will ten to a good growth of ears, which are allowed to become nearly matured, if not quite glazed over before they are cut. Some even let it become glazed, and then wet it as put into the silo, and laim to have good ensilage.

SHELTERING TOOLS. The farmer cannot afford to have good tools and machinery on his farm, unless he can afford to have buildings to protect them from the weether, and he cannot spend an hour or a day more profitably than in cleaning them up, overhauling them and making repairs on them before more promably than in cleaning them up, over-hauling them and making repairs on them before they are likely to be wanted again. The plows, harrows and more expensive machinery left out of doors this winter will deteriorate in value more than one-fifth. The loss would more than pay the interest on the cost of a good building to shelter them in, and in many cases exceed the taxes on the farm. If they were not properly cared for when last used, take one of these fine days and gather them up, clean them, oil all the iron work and paint all the wood work. Never mind getting a painter to do the job. Buy a can of ready mixed paint and a cheap brush. Use any color that you like, but use it freely, not as an ornament, but as a preservative of the wood as the oil is of the iron. We heard of two farmers who owned a harrow in partnership, and thought it should be painted, but could not agree on the color. Finally they compromised, and one painted his half black, while the other used yellow ochre. We never

learned which half wore out first. While over-hauling, see that all boits and nuts are in place and broken parts mended.

CORN A CHEAP FOOD.

CORN A CHEAP FOOD.

Some of the Western stock feeders are buying freely of corn at present prices, and expect to make more money by feeding it than they did when corn was at a lower price. They are able to buy their feeding stock very low from those who cannot or dare not feed corn liberally; they use it with clover or alfalfa, and force their animals to fatten very rapidly, and when they are well finished they can sell them at a handsome advance upon first cost. The advance of about one cent a pound on beef and mutton when in prime condition, with lean stock crowding the market at nearly a cent a pound less than last year, makes the corn pound less than last year, makes the corn worth more to the skillful feeders than ever worth more to the skillful feeders than ever before, or than for many years. The pork raisers are not grumbling at corn prices, for most of them grow their own corn and keep the hogs to carry the corn to market and at \$5.75 to \$6.75 per hundred pounds, in Chicago, the pork pays more for the corn than is quoted in the market. Where they have well-bred stock, either cattle, sheep or hogs, bred for meat production, the profit is larger and more certain than on scrubs, and those who have such stock are usually profit is larger and more certain than on scrubs, and those who have such stock are usually the ones who have studied the principles of feeding as well as of breeding, so that they will make more money than the men who know no more than their grandfathers did, when every animal was a "critter," and anything they would eat was supposed to be "critter feed."

PUMPKINS OR SQUASHES. PUMPKINS OR SQUABHES.

We used to think that the squash was so much better than the pumpkin, that a farmer ought not to grow the pumpkin when he could grow squashes, but perhaps our taste has changed, for we now think the small sugar pumpkin makes a better ple than the best squash we ever saw. And when one has a field of corn the pumpkin seems to cost nothing. When there was about one pumpkin vine to four hills of corn we never could see that it lessened the corn yield at all. Perhaps if we had followed the methods of the Experiment Stations and weighed grops on meas-Experiment Stations and weighed crops on measured land, we might have reached a different conclusion, but we say what we mean, that we could not see that the corn hills in which the pumpkins grew were not equal in yield of grain to any others in the field. That the pumpkins are more valuable as stock food than the squash, with the possible exception of the hard-shelled with the possible exception of the hard-shelled varieties, we are very sure. To keep squashes or pumpkins for late winter and spring use the cellar is a very poor place, as it is usually too damp and often too warm. Put in an airy storeroom which is just warm enough not to freeze, they can be kept nearly all winter, and we have kept them buried in the mow of hay until spring. Also have kept watermelons until Christmas in the same way, occasionally taking them out, and selecting for immediate use such as showed signs of decay way, occasionally taking them out, and selecting for immediate use such as showed signs of decay and burying the others again. Whether in the storeroom or the hay loft they should be sound and well ripened when put in, and not bruised, and should not touch one another. Some claim to have kept squashes three years in this way.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune tells of the damage being done in southern central New York by what he calls the maple tree worm," by which name we think he refers to our old enemy, the forest caterpillar, as he says they have left the maples to attack other trees, as the elm and eech, and have at last invaded the orchards. In his orchard he found trees which he INJURED HORSE.—E. L. L., Vineyard Haven,
Mass.: We would suggest that the injured leg
should be bathed twice a day in water as warm

stripped of leaves, and large clusters of had not seen for some days, as they were stripped of leaves, and large clusters of worms on the trunk and lower limbs of the trees, shortly after noon. With wisps of glass. C. E. CALDWELL, 564 Cabot street, Beverly, Mass. trees, shortly after noon. With wisps of grass he crushed many of them, and those After each dathing with water daths with witch hazel or tincture of arnica. We do not like to recommend a stronger liniment containing ammonia or spirits of turpentine as long as the skin is broken. Go to a druggist and ask him to mix he found but few the next day, and they groves near him have been cut for and lumber, and the lumber has been found much inferior to that cut from trees not attacked by the caterpillars. If all would adopt similar methods in dealing with these pests, that and their natural enemies would soon put an end to them.

Another object in examining the hives at to unite two weak colonies to make on strong one. A weak colony cannot always keep up the heat in the hive enough to prevent them from being so chilled that they cannot move to the stores even when they have plenty. They literally die of starvation, even with abundance of honey on the other combs. Then the owner wants to know what disease killed them.

The daughters of Merry Maiden's Son are just oming in milk, and they are a very promising lot. The only sons of Merry Maiden are owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., and they are by Brown Bessie's Son, thus uniting the blood of the two cows that showed their superiority over all others in the World's Fair dairy tests at Chicago. Those who are interested in this line of breeding should study carefully the pedigree of the buil by Merry Maiden's Son, advertised in this paper this week by Hood Farm.

#### Every Calf Saved. We have used Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure of

all our calves affected with scours for the past two months, and have not lost a single calf by that disease during that time." JOHN D. HAIT, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Digestive Powder. Two sizes of each-\$1 and (four times more) \$2.50. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Treat your horse well and he will treat you Give him a bed of German Peat Moss. C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, Bosto



# **PROFITABLE HOMES** FOR FARMERS

Large areas of land are available on line Southern Railway for settlers. The South excels for all kinds of profitable agriculture. Best section for fruits, truck, stock, dairying, general farming. Cheap lands on good terms. Good markets. Climate mild and on good terms. Good markets. Climate mild and healthy. Agreeable year round. Send for information to M. V. RICHARDS, Land md Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., or M. A. HAYS, Agent Land and Industrial Depart

Boston, Mass. Rabbits, Poultry, Eggs, Fish, Oysters and Lobsters, and Other

Country Produce Wanted. ANY QUANTITY WEEKLY. Good Prices Paid for Good Quality.

MACLAREN & CO., Poultry, Egg Merchants and Produce Imp 63 King St., S.S., GLASGOW, Scotland

Prescription Free!

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To WATSON B. WEEKS, otherwise called WATSON WEEKS, who resided in Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada, in the year 1876, and who then disappeared, who has ever since been absent and unheard from, and who is believed to be dead, intestate, and to the heirs-ai-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of said absentee.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court by Louis Weeks of said Stanstead, praying the court to order that certain sums of money with accumulate, interest, representing said Watson B. Weeks', alias Watson Weeks', share of the personal and real estate of Joshua B. Weeks, late of Stoneham, in said county, deceased, heretofore by order of this Court for the benefit of Watson Weeks, may be paid over to him, alleging that said Watson B. Weeks had deceased prior to the demise of said Joshua B. Weeks, leaving the petitioner as his sole offspring.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate

had deceased prior to the demise of said Joshua B. Weeks, leaving the petitioner as his sole offspring.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 190i, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for four successive weeks, in the Stanstead Journal and the Massachusktts Ploughman, newspapers published, one in Rock Island in said Province of Quebec, and the other in Boston in our County of Sunfolk, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court; and by posting a copy of this citation, not less than thirty days before said Courf, in two or more conspicuous public places in said Stanstead, and by mailing a copy of this citation, postpaid, to said Watson B. Weeks at his last-known place of residence thirty days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McInter, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-right day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

#### **FARMERS' WANTS** ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

SITUATION by a married couple as manager on farm; experienced in cattle, poultry, fruit, etc.; strictly temperate. Also can furnish A 1 man for team or general work. Address J. E. C., Box 86, Westboro,

PLEASE READ THIS—A nine-acre farm, la story house, six rooms. Barn 24x30. Never failing, running spring water. Abundance of fruit. Nice trut brook. On stage road. Price, \$300, \$100 down. H. N. GUNN, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—A practical working farmer, married, who can take hold of 35 acres of arable land and raise hay and other crops, look after cattle and manage the same for joint account. House conveniences all ready, land now tilled for hay, suitable for development into paying dairy; am willing to pay salary to good manager nos afraid of work. Address with experience and credentials BOX 105, Rowayton, Ct.

WANTED—Married man to take charge of farm, must be fully capable to take care of stock and good with horses. Address. with references, S. J. RENTER, Westerly, R. I. WANTED—Married man with experience to work on farm. Must be good milker and teamster. Tene-ment, four rooms. Preference to nearest. FRANK COBURN, Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED—A respectable girl for cooking, washing and ironing. Private family of five persons. Wages \$5 per week. JOHN D. HASS, Box 146, West Stockbridge, Mass.

WANTED-Married man on farm, good milker, no liquot or smoking, wife to work a little, tene-ment, reference. No children. D. E. TAYLOR, Dud-ley, Masa.

sene, and now the trees are beginning to put out green leaves again. Some maple

WANTED—Now until first of April, boy 15 to 17.

Good milker. State wages wanted. M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot, Mass.

WANTED—A married man who understands the care of cows and general farm work. C. E. CALDWELL, 564 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass. WANTED-Young man on a milk farm; must be neat, temperate, no tobacco and a good milker. References required. BOX 386, Westerly, R. I. WANTED—Dairymaid, willing to assist in house Address DAIRYMAN, care Howard & Morrow Pittsfield, Mass.

Another object in examining the hives at this season is to ascertain the strength of milker. State wages. FRED D. BRIDGMAN, Westhampton, Mass.

WANTED—Temperate, capable single man for horses and garden. HOLLISTER SAGE, South Britain, Ct. WANTED-Two good choppers for winter. F. A. SHUMWAY, Williamsburg, Mass.

OR SALE—Retail milk route of some sixty cus-tomers in suburbs of Boston. Address G. H. W., Box 2314, Boston, Mass. WANTED—Good, steady man, Protestant, to work on farm. Must be first-class milker and team-ster; wife to take care of boarders. Must be strictly temperate. State age and wages, with house found. Address, SUPERINTENDENT, Oak Hill Farm, Peabody, Mass.

AMMOTH Light Brahmas, 10 to 14 pounds at maturity. Great winter layers. K. S. HAWK, Mechanicsburg, O.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J. R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

STALLIONS For Sale—One black Percheron, 4 years old, unsurpassed for style and action: 1 Shire 7 years old, a grand individual and breeder; sire, Wenona Albert. Also I high-grade Shire yearling. J. H. RICHERT, Mendota, Ill.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit end breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

OXFORD Down and Cotswolds kept on separate farms 20 miles apart. Rams and ewes of each breed for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia

IRST-CLASS imported German coach horse for sale at a bargain. Black, wt. 1450 fbs, extra good bone, style, action and disposition. Stood here eight seasons, and is a very strong breeder. Call or address M. E. HARMON, Carthage, S. Dak. SHORTHORN bulls for sale. Write J. M. STEWARD & SON, Canal Winchester, O., for prices.

OR SALE—Thirty-four high-grade Shorthorn red helfers with calves, and springers \$38. J. M. VIMONT & SON, Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky. SHORTHORNS, Poland Chinas, extra fine Scotch topped bulls ready for service at bargain prices. D. J. GREEN, Renrock, Noble Co., O.

WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls, cows and heifers of all ages for sale at all times. W. I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMEI WILSON, Creston, Ia. AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 fbs. by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ekls. and Poland-China swine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ili.

POLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo. F YOUR Cat is not well send word to us. W. R. FARMS CO., Boston, Mass.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3254, GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double barrel gun, rifle or bicycle or anything in the oultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct.

DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Modena. Pa.

6000 FERRETS—Pure blood. Furnished not good workers. Safe arrival guaranteed. S. & L. FARNSWORTH, New London, O.

CAYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2. ALBERT NYE, New Washington, O.

DUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene, N. H.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 68.
PROBATE COURT.

Tro the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of BRIAN HALPIN, late of Littleton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Arnold Scott of Newton, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1901, at hine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PLYMOUTH, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other per-sons interested in the estate of CHARLES W. PERKINS, late of Abington, in said County, deceased

PERKINS, late of Abington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Sarah Ellen Perkins, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Brockton, in said County of Plymouth, on the twenty-fifth day of November A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give

be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, in the County of Suifolk, the last publication to bone day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

terested in the estate seven uajs and the said Court.
Witness, Benjamin W. Harris, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. C. SULLIVAN, Register.

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

o all persons interested in the estate of CLARA A. MORRISON, late of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec and State of Maine, deceased, or in the personal property herein described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said

in the personal property herein described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Estelia A. Quimby, appointed executrix of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Kennebec, in the State of Maine, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such executrix she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said County of Middlesex, to wit: A deposit in the Cambridgeport Savings Bank amounting to \$145.01, Book No. 10,827. and praying that she may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey said estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by delivering a copy of this citation to said Treasurer and Receiver-General fourteen days at least before the said return day of said petition.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM Register.

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of LUCIEN H. REED, late of Wakefield, in said County, WHEREAS, MARIA L. REED, the executive of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first and final account of her administration upon the estate of said

deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said executrix is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof, to all persons interested in the estate, fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at teast, before said Court, and by mail-

published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

W. E. ROGERS, Assistant Register.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY SUPREME COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESSEY:
RESPECTFULLY represents WILLIAM A. MERRICK of Townsend, in said County, and MARY J. MERRICK his wife, that they are of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and are desirous of adopting Ruth Snow and Ruby Snow of said Townsend, twin daughters of Mary Snow, deceased, formerly of Medway, in the County of Norfolk, single woman, which said children were born in Boston, County of Suffolk, on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1901.
Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt said children, and that their names may be changed to those of Ruth Merrick and Ruby Merrick respectively.

pectively.
Dated this eleventh day of July, A. D. 1901.
WILLIAM A. MERRICK,
MARY J. MERRICK.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

ON the foregoing petition it is ordered, that the petitioners notify all persons interested in said Ruth Snow and Ruby Snow to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, by serving them with a copy of said petition and this order seven days before said Court, or if they be not found within this Commonwealth, by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN B. JONES, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Mary £. Jones of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of 21d Court, this sixteenth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Moseley's in 60 minuter Cream:: \$7.00 to \$15.00. Separator Agents Wanted.
Mention this pape MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFB. CO., Cliaton, Iona

#### Our Domes.

Color vs. Temperament.

Much thought has of late been devoted to the subject of color as affecting the environment of individuals, and it is no doubt true that sensitive temperaments are influenced greatly by color, especially in their immeate surroundings. Much of the prejudice which has arisen against the wearing of deep mourning," as it is called, can be easily traceable to this cause. While sombre black may harmonize with the feelings of those recently bereaved, its continued use is more than likely to affect the general health, because depressing to the spirits; and not only the wearers, but all who come in contact with them, share in the gloom such a garb radiates.

To Nature herself we can go for instruction in the meaning which color conveys. During our varying seasons the entire gamut of color is drawn upon to produce the effects which mean so much to nature-lovers. The wildest conceits of artists in color are outdone by the coloring of our autumn woods, and the painter sits in despair in contemplation of the glory of the sunset

An artist would be deemed insane who should attempt to reproduce the wonderful play of prismatic coloring in the mist at the foot of the great falls of Montmorency in Canada, such as was witnessed by a party of travelers on one of the recent perfect autumn days, yet the phenomenon will never fade from the memory of those privileged to see it. Sleeping or waking, their vision will be haunted by that wonder of color.

Injudicious use of color is, however, productive only of the grotesque and cheap. Here, again, Nature instructs us. Her finest effects are always outlined against a neutra background. The flaming colors of the sunset which enters our soul are intensified by the masses of sombre purple or soft gray cloud against which they are thrown, and the regal magnificence of the autumn foliage is best comprehended among our northern mountains, which furnish wonderfully effective backgrounds of gray rock and the dense, dark foliage of the conifers.

We should weary of the autumn glov were it perpetual, but when it is suc by the russets and gray, and later by the mantle of pure white which changes the face of our mother Nature so completely, how we treasure the fleeting glimpses w had when the autumn days were rarest.

Just as the varying seasons with their com plete color schemes affect us temperamen-tally, so are we influenced by color in dress and surroundings. Nothing so expresses the individuality of a person as the use of color. All phases of character, from the extremely vulgar to the ultra refined, find expression by this medium, and study should be encouraged along this line. We learn to associate certain colors with the woman who has mastered her own requirements in this

respect.

It is said that there are no old women nowadays. It is true that women who keep the heart and mind fresh and attuned to the best influences do not appear old, or seem to be overborne by the weight of years. Is it not also true that the spirits of the woman of middle age are no longer depressed by the fact that she is to be allowed for her use only the soberest of colors. That all others must be abandoned when the first flush of youth is past, was, within

the memory of many, almost compulsory. Today the woman of refinement consults her own taste and temperament, and believes she can wear whatever she looks best in, and which will contribute most suc cessfully to the aura of cheerfulness and harmony with which she endeavors to surerself. True, there is much bad taste still in evidence, but the evolution is steady, if gradual, and the homes and the epers of the future will have great possibilities of beauty and charm.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

## The Workbox.

CHATELAINE BAG. Fleur De Lis Design.

Materials-Three spools of purse twist, 5 bunches of beads. Each figure requires 18 stitches. When completed, the bag will be 94 inches by 5 inches wide. Chain 144 stitches and join. Always chain 1 and 1 double crochet in second stitch in beginning every row to keep work even, counting it 1 stitch. (Double crochet is insert needle in stitch draw silk through then through 2 stitches on hook.) String beads on silk before commencing to crochet.

1st row-Nine double, (\*) 1 head, 17 double repeat from (\*), 8 double and join. 2d row-Five double, (\*) 1 bead, 2 double 3 heads, 2 double, 1 bead, 9 double, repeat

from (\*), 4 double. 3d row—Four double, (\*) 3 beads, 2 double, 1 bead, 2 double, 3 beads, 7 double, repeat

4th row-Five double, (\*) 1 bead, 1 double, 5 beads, 1 double, 1 bead, 9 double, repeat make four double.

5th row-Four double, (\*) 5 beads, double, 5 beads, 7 double, repeat 3 double. 6th row-Three double, (\*) 2 beads, double, 1 bead, 1 double, 1 bead, 1 double, 1 bead, 2 double, 2 beads, 5 double, repeat, 2

Hereafter b will stand for bead, d for double crochet.] 7th row—Three d, (\*) 2b, 2d, 2b, 1d, 2b, 2d 2b. 5d. repeat, 2d.

8th row-Four d, (\*) 2b, 2d, 3b, 2d, 2b, 7d, 9th row-Eight d, (\*) 3b, 15d, repeat, 7d. 10th row-Eight d, (\*) 1b, 1b, 1b, 15d, re-

peat from (\*). 11th row-Four d, (\*) 2b, 1b, 2b, 1b, 2b, 1d, 2b, 7d, repeat, 3d. 12th row—Three d, (\*) 5b, 1d, 1b, 1d, 5b,

5d. repeat. 2d. 13th row-Like 12th row.

14th row-Four d, (\*) 3b, 1d, 3b, 1d, 3b, 7d, repeat, 3d. 15th row-Seven d, (\*) 5b, 13d, repeat, 6d.

16th row-Six d, (\*) 2b, 1d, 1b, 1d, 2b, 11d, repeat, 5d. 17th row-Like 19th row.

Now commences second row of design.

18th row—Chain bead in first stitch, (\*) 7d, 3b, 7d, 1b, repeat, 7d. 19th row—Chain bead in first stitch, 1b 2d, 1b, 4d, 1b, 4d, 1b, 2d, 1b, repeat.

20th row-Chain 1 bead, 2d, 3b, 7d, 3b, 2d, 21st row—Chain 1 bead, 2b, 1d, 1b, 9d, 1b 1d, 2b, repeat.

22d row-Chain 1d, 5b, 7d, 5b, repeat 23d row-Chain 1b, 1d, 1b, 2d, 2b, 5d, 2b, 2d, 1b, repeat.

24th row-Chain 1 plain, 2b, 2d, 2b, 5d, 2b 2d. 2b. repeat. 25th row-Chain 1 bead, 1b, 2d, 2b, 7d, 2b

26th row-Chain 1 bead, 1b, 15d, 1b. 27th row-Chain 1 double, 1b, 15d, 1b. 28th row—Chain 1 double, 2b, 1d, 2b, 7d 2b, 1d, 2b.

29th row—Chain 1b, 1d, 5b, 5d, 5b, 1d. 30th row-Like 29th. 31st row-Chain 1b, 1b, 1d, 3b, 7d, 3b, 1d,

32d row-Chain 1b, 2b, 13d, 2b. 33d row—Chain 1b, 1d, 2b, 1d, 2b, 1d.
34th row—Chain 1b, 1b, 15d, 1b. Now ence first figure again.

35th row—Chain 1b, 1b, 7d, 1b, 7d, 1b.
36th row—Chain 1b, 4d, 1b, 2d, 3b, 2d, 1b, d, repeat from third row. Work four rows of figures, then divide bag evenly, and work each side to fit clasp. Finish bottom with a bead fringe. I will answer any letter in regard to materials, when stamp is enclosed. The Gainsborough pillow given a few weeks ago I can furnish all materials for \$2. Eva M. NILES.

Suggestions as to Eating.

all materials for \$2.

thereby interfere considerably with your digestive apparatus. Strong emotions, fear, excitement, sorrow and fright, prevent the secretion of gastric juice, and it is therefore advisable to abstain from eating immediately after any such occurrence.

After your meal you should avoid any strong corporal exertion and also abstain from any mental strain.

It is very advisable to have a short afterdinner nap, if possible. A healthy person always has an inclination to close his eyes and sleep a little after his dinner, writes Doctor Weil. and if you observe the dumb animals, they do the same.

But this after-dinner nap should not be extended too long, never longer than an our, otherwise, instead of being refreshed thereby, one will be tired and lazy.

To persons who suffer from stomach com plaints and disorders, it is not advisable ake an afternoon nap. They generally, if they have indulged in an after-dinner nap. feel out of sorts, and are bad-tempered in onsequence. These sufferers should always mber the old well-known saving:

After dinner, as a rule, stand still, Or walk a thousand paces at your will. To these patients, however, a short nap

efore dinner is very advisable. It is of utmost importance not to retire to ed immediately after supper. At least two

to three hours should elapse before going to bed. The more copious the last meal, the longer time one should wait before retiring. Never compel or force any one to cat! There is no food in the whole world which is just as tasteful to everybody or that will

agree equally well with every one. With children the following rule should be observed: Never force a child to fill its stomach or satisfy its hunger with any food which it dislikes, but only an attempt should be made to get the child gradually used to the food in question.

For this purpose it is not necessary that

the child should eat large quantities of this

food, but a little will do.
The old saying: "The child should eat that which comes upon the table," should be altered thus: Let the child taste of everything which comes upon the table, but let it satisfy its hunger with the food which it

#### Pumpkin Pies.

Ichabod Crane is not alone in his fondner for the "most luxurious of pies." But, as times and cooks improve, a pumpkin pie with the real old-fashioned, crisp crust and rich flavor is not often in evidence

A good pumpkin pie should be half squash a solecism worthy of Pat-but, nevertheless, true. It should be rich and golden in hne with a shade of red. But how to obtain

One woman says, "cut your pumpkin in cubes and put in a saucepan with a cupful of nice molasses; place on the back of the range and let it cook until soft, but add no water, and it will be of the right color and richness when done. Sift and add two eggs for each pie, ginger, salt and nutmeg to sweet enough and thick enough for filling. Bake the crust first and then fill and bake

But eggs are high, and there is yet an-

I do not know but some of our great ones, but the writers have always been men

Stew your pumpkin (half of which is squash) until tender, drain and mash with wooden spoon until soft and smooth need, set on the range and stir until it scalds. For an ordinary milkpan full of pumpkin ready for the pies, roll to a powder four or 44 cracker. Stir into the warm pumpkin and milk; add two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one teaspoon-ful of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger, the same of cinnamon, and t away in the refrigerator or some cool place for a day or two until the various in-The flavor is much better for standing awhile after mixing than if used at once When ready to bake make some short piecrust. If you have it use cream for shorten thin, after mixing and kneading quite hard. Don't choose too thick plates for these pies,

nor too thin,-just about medium. Then add milk again to your pumpkin. stirring until it is about the consistency of thick cream. Bake until done, and the bake awhile longer. They will be a rich golden brown on top, and have a delicate flavor in which neither spice predomi

nates. There are pies which seem to have caugh the gold of the sun in which the gourds ripened, the spicy odor of the harvest field n autumn, and the creamy richness of the prize Jersey's milk; and alas! there are also pies, poor, watery, tasteless, stringy; only fit for the dogs, and hardly acceptable to them For some years I made that kind but after frantic efforts to please a member of the family who loves this dainty, and the sacrifice of dozens of eggs and h time, I tried using powdered crackers and letting the filling stand a day or two before using and was successful. In the fall, if the weather is warm, cook the mixture in the pan before you put it away. A second baking will not hurt it.

Now if you have more pumpkins than you can use, can them for spring. They will not come amiss.

You know what Emerson says: " I ca reason down or deny anything, except this perpetual belly; feed he must and will and annot make him respectable." must and variety is the spice and almost th necessity of life or good health.

As your fruit cans get empty, pare and cut in dice a pumpkin. Cook it in water, with sugar enough to be real sweet, and sea up as you would any fruit. At any time it will be ready for pies, only requiring less

sweetening.
Our foremothers dried the pumpkin in slices, looking like new moons on poles by the kitchen fire, the same as dried apples. But this is a better way: Cook soft, sift on to flat baking tins, dry in the oven until it is

uite hard. Break into bits and put up in paper bags or jars as you please. It will keep as long as glue, which it now resem-

Soak in warm water or milk until it comes back to the resemblance of pumpkin, and make into pies.

Pumpkin sauce and pumpkin brown bread are other dishes easily made, but the first is not delicate in flavor; the last very good.— Sarah P. E. Hawthorne, in Portland Tran-

Digestion of New Versus Stale Bread.

New bread is well known, observes a writer in the Lancet, to be less digestible You should avoid eating immediately after than stale bread, although it need not be so. There can be no question, however, the Kneipp Water Cure Monthly. You may and hence the preference of many people for hot rolls for breakfast. So far the palate would appear not to be a safe guide to tion. Hot rolls, however, when masticated properly, should not offer any difficulty to the digestive organs. A slice of stale bread on being broken with the teeth resolves into more or less hard, gritty paricles, which, unless they were softene the saliva, would be almost impossible to swallow. The particles would irritate the throat and the gullet. The fact is, therefore that man is compelled thoroughly to masticate and to impregnate stale bread with saliva before he swallows it. This act, of course, partially digests the bread, and thus makes it in a fit state for digestion and absorption farther on n the alimentary tract. This is why stale bread appears to be more digestible than new bread. New bread, on the contrary, is soft, doughy, or plastic, and there appears to be no neces to soften it with saliva, hence it escapes the preliminary digestive action of the ptyalin of the saliva. New bread, in other words, is in reality "bolted," and "bolting "accounts for many of the ills arising from dyspepsia.

#### The Uses of "Adhesive."

A clever woman once remarked that there was almost no domestic dilemma that could not be solved with brains and a hairpin. To these time-honored weapons the housewife has lately added a third, and now she can face the forces of disorder and disaster with

an absolute certainty of success.

In the first place it is invaluable for hanging light pictures, posters, tapestries, etc., on hard-finished walls. In many institutions and office buildings it is positively torbidden to drive tacks into the walls, and the use of a wire and picture moulding is either impossible or impracticable. Try adhesive, girls who long to adorn your walls at boarding school with the small photographs in which your hearts delight; and when you get tired of the pictures or wish to move them, all traces of the rubber strapping may be instantly removed by means of a few drops of benzine or naphtha.

Then when you get ready to go home for your vacation, and have many boxes to confide to the expressman or to store, what could be neater or more convenient for fastening on the card of identification than a little strip of the ever-ready adhesive attached to either side of the card?

Or perhaps your tooth is aching, and your faithful friend, the hot-water bag, which has never failed you before, has chosen this inoppo.tune moment to spring a leak. Again try adhesive and you will almost forget your toothache in your delight at the neat little patch you have applied.

Glass bottles and tin cans which often utterly refuse to hold any label that is introduced to them through the medium of paste or mucilage become suddenly docile when tagged with a bit of adhesive. Try it, you housewives who have never been able to mark the tin pails and boxes in your kitchen pantry, and you will no longer be taste, milk and sugar until the mixture is obliged to taste in order to distinguish the soda from the powdered sugar.

As a bandage-fastener adhesive is without a peer. This is, indeed, its orthodox use, and belongs to the province of the surgeon. But other way to make a toothsome pie that it is sometimes necessary for the uninitiated will make a hungry man wish a second and to dress a burn or a boil where it is very Men always love pumpkin pies. Some of | bandage to hold it in place. Paste down the our minor poets have sung its praises, and edges or ends with strips of the rubber plas-

ter, and hear what the sufferer will say. When the doctor leaves medicine glass, and you have sense enough to know the importance of keeping it closely covered, cut a circle of cardboard a trifle larger than Pour on it about half as much milk as it will the top of the glass and fasten it on with hinges of adhesive. Then hear what the doctor will say about your ingenuity.

In many households where there are old persons or young children the presence of ugson highly polished floors is a source of danger. These rugs may be easily kept from slipping by the application of a fe bits of the rubber plaster to the under side. cupful of molasses. Stir well, and put and if the floor be very slippery the adbesive may also be fastened to the soles of the shoes. This is done constantly in the gredients blend, as the artists say, together, orthopædic wards of hospitals, and many a serious trouble does it prevent.

If your rubber overshoes develop a sudder hole, patch them with adhesive. It will also mend your umbrella, your cloth skirt of an hour. Leave on the wood till dry. ing, with a tiny pinch of soda and salt. Roll and the crown of your felt hat, not to mention the dilapidated back of your pet receiptbook, or the cracked side of your favorite jardiniere. If the thermometer hanging outthe tune of every high wind, bind it down with a strip of adhesive, which is proof against any weather.

This is only a beginning of the uses which this article may be put. You will not have owned a spool of it for a week before you have discovered a dozen more, and you will wonder how you ever lived so long without the constant companionship of this but which is always ready to relax its gentle grip when urged to do so with a little benzine.-Woman's Home Companion.

#### Domestic Hints. CHEESE STRAWS.

Two cupfuls of grated cheese, one cupful our, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, on flour, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarte of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; mix together roll thin, cut into narrow strips and bake brown. TEA ROLLS.

One quart of warm milk, one heaping table ful of lard, salt, one tablespoonful of sugar; have the milk warm enough to melt the lard, then let it get lukewarm, and add three-quarters of cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in a little water; stir in flour enough to make a stiff dough, as for bread. Let it raise until light, cut it ut it down and add two eggs, one-half cup of outter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one-quarter teaspoonful of saleratus; work all into the lough thoroughly with the hands, add flour mough to make a smooth dough; let it raise until light, and roll out to one-half inch thickness, out out with a biscuit cutter and butter one-half ap over and put into tins; let them raise unti ight, and bake in a quick oven.

GOLDEN CAKE. Well beat one egg, then mix with it a tea of fresh milk, and having blended these, add a ablespoonful of orange marmalade. Mix together six ounces of sifted pastry flour, six ounces of castor sugar, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. Having thoroughly blended the dry ingrefit hats worn on the street. One pretty brown

dients, put them into a basin. Make a well in the centre, and pour in the liquid mixture. Stir, and beat them well together. Pour into a well greased soup plate, smooth over the top with a knife dipped in milk, and bake in a moderate oven. Turn out when baked, and sprinkle with castor sugar before serving.

POTATO BOLLS.

Rub four floury potatoes through a wire sieve; add four ounces of minced ham, tongue, or bacou, a teaspoonful of chopped parsiey, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, pepper, salt, half an ounce of warm butter, and the yolk of an egg. Stir over the fire for a few minutes; spread on a plate to cool. Shape into balls, egg and breadcrumb these, and fry in deep, hot fat. These are very good for breakfast.

EGG PLANT FRITTERS. Boil the egg plant in salted water with lemon juice till tender. Then mash it well, add enough flour to it so that it may be moulded, and to each cupful of the mixture add a beaten egg. Season with salt and pepper, put in a little melied butter, shape and fry in boiling fat.

BEEFSTEAK PIE WITH OYSTERS. Cut several small siles of sirioin or tenderloin steak and fry them gently in a little butter. Then add a little water to them, season with salt and pepper, cover tightly and simmer till very tender. Take up, pour the liquor into the bottom of a baking dish, laying the steak in alternate layers with covers. alternate layers with oysters. Pour in more stock, if needed, cover with a good crust and bake till this seems done.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

In peeling peaches the pretty color under the skin, which is usually lost in the process, may be preserved by scalding the fruit. If the peaches are to be eaten raw, however, the plunge should be a quick one. The skin will come off without difficulty if peaches or tomatoes are to be scalded in this way, a wire basket is best for the purpose, it will emplie the bath to be given more. as it will enable the bath to be given more

Huckleberries are a delightful addition to asses ginger cake as well as to soda biscuit. To make the nut fudge, boil together three cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of milk or cream, and one tablespoonful of butter for ten minutes. Take from the fire, add one cupful of chopped nuts and stir rapidly for a few minutes. Pour into buttered pans and mark in squares.

Pineapple extract is a delightful substitute for wine or brandy, and other flavorings in pudding

To remove grease spots from floor boards, take quarter of a pound each of fuller's earth and searlash and boil in a quart of soft water. While hot lay the mixture on the greased parts, allowing it to remain on them from ten to twelve hours, after which it may be scoured off with sand and water. A floor much spotted with grease should be completely washed over with the mixture the

A tablespoonful of paraffin added to each gallon of water in which clothes are to be boiled helps whiten them, especially if they are yellow from

lying by. Dents in fine polished furniture may be removed in the following manner: Lay a number of layers of moistened brown paper over the dent, and put a warm fron over them. The steam will gradually cause the wood to swell and to fill up the dent. It sometimes takes patience, but slight dents which are a considerable mar to furniture may be raised in this way.

It is not necessary that any special tool be invented for creaming butter and sugar. Heat the bowl in which the work is to be done by putting boiling water in it just long enough to warm the bowl, but not long enough to make it hot on the outside. Beat the butter in this warm bowl with wooden spoon. It will be reduced to a cream in a moment or two, and then stir in the sugar, and the two will form an even cream. The secret is not in acquiring a new tool, but in learning how to use the old ones.

The simplest way of renovating an old carpet is to beat it free from dust, and then wash it on a dry, clean floor. It requires a strong worker to accomplish this successfully, but the result to accomplish this successfully, but the result will be found very satisfactory. Purchase a ball of carpet soap or of ordinary oxgall soap. Take two old towels, one dry and one wet, and a pall of warm water. Wring out a towel in the warm water; dampen the carpet with it, but do not make it too wet. Put the soap over the damp surface and scrub it with a stiff scrubbing brush until a thick lather covers the carpet. Wash off this lather and dry the carpet with the dry towel. Each section of the carpet must be cleaned in this way and dried as thoroughly as the worker can dry them with old towels. Let the carpet dry on the floor. Remove all grease marks at first before cleaning a carpet in this

Stews where vegetables enter largely, in comingly wholesome. Soups too are excellent, as they can be made to contain a large amount of

nutriment in a most palatable form. In no way can a child's organism be treated and benefied better than by a systematic and studied regimen. If it has periods of dullness, with liver seemingly out of order, don't fly to drugs or nostrums; use the foods in the diet, which must rom their nature remedy the trouble. If the child seems runs down, don't dose it with a cod liver oil that is repulsive to it. Arrange for it salads of the right sort with plenty of pure olive oil, and note the improvement inside of a week. Frequently a child will like a salad better if lemo ice in place of vinegar is used. A little of it mitigates the heavy oil taste that some children object to at first. And salt, only salt, in a salad for children. They like a savory touch as well as the rest of us, but it is best not to give it to

Veils may be cleansed by steaming. Get a piece of an old broom-handle or a roller, wind the veils carefully round it, being very careful that the edges are even. Lay across a boiler or sauce even more satisfactory when treated in this man naterial, and also taking out all the dirt and

dust. To clean gold lace pound some rock ar side of your window dances a noisy jig to finely and apply with a flannel to the lace, rubbing briskly. After a good brushing the lace will look equal to new, and the cloth of the trousers or unic will be uninjured. Or sew the lace in a lean linen cloth, boil it in one quart of soft water and a quarter of a pou it in cold water. If tarnished, apply a little warm spirits of wine to the tarnished spots.

To try if an egg be fresh put it in a basin of tiner possibilities. Always is it true water. If fresh it will sink, if not very fresh it that it is he who "doeth the will goes more or less beneath the surface, and if stale it floats on the water.

To prevent knitting needles from rusting, keep

## Fashion Motes.

. Many of the gowns by fashionable dress makers have waists that are opened in the back and are perfectly straight in front with a point The skirt in many instances is put on the belt flowing away from the waist. Art nouveau em broidery is frequently used, and chenille also in delicate tints is applied in embroidered designs.

. Lace collars are to worn this winter as gen erally as last year, but not so wide, and are made usually of Plauen laces instead of the Arabian Escurial lace has returned to favor after its long banishment, and is popular for evening wear.

• Narrow band collars in lace or fine need to

work always so neat and becoming, remain in vogue for forenoon wear, but are not seen upon dressy gowns in the afternoon. Perhaps no cravat is prettier than a velvet ribbon slipped under one of these collars, and after being fastened with a brooch the two ends are simply drawn down into the belt, which is worn with th same front dip so modish, giving the most charm ing figure line to the waist. Black velvet cravats of this kind with belts to match insure the best of

. Plaiting and cords are greatly in vogue of



felt, with slightly rolled up brim, has heavy folds of velvet of a shade darker than the hat laid about the crown and partly covering the brim. Just above the velvet folds an attractive touch is given by a narrow band of white satin, and a white bird is placed on the left side of the

and a white bird is piaced on the left side of the hat catching up the brim. Green velvet on a gray-brown hat is apleasing combination.

•\*A smart street costume of green Venetian cloth may be handsomely trimmed with Alaska sable fur. A band of the fur may surround the sable fur. A band of the fur may surround the bottom and the head of the deep flounce, which finishes the skirt, and edges the revers on the blouse and on the bell-shaped upper sleeves. Upright rows of black velvet ribbon with pointed ends and of graduated lengths look well as a trimming for the upper part of the skirt, and on the full bodice, as well as at the top of the sleeve. The puffed undersleeves may be of black velvet. The puffed undersleeves may be of black velvet, and the chemisette and collar of pale green or white, embroidered with black.

\*\* One of the handsome gowns of the seasor is of dark blue velvet, with white polka dots Two flounces, sloping upward in the back, edged with handsome slik braid, finish the skirt. The bodice has a lace yoke, and an indescribably pretty vest of pastel colored silks pulled in richly and caught in a fetching bow midway down the

. A pretty flannel waist for morning or business wear, seen lately, was made of an unusual shade of old blue, tastefully set off by a Vandyked yoke of white flannel. Beneath the yoke was a lender spray of embroidery. The waist opened in the back

. Zibelines should have the vogue they are enloying, for what can be more feminine than their joying, for what can be more feminine than their softness of touch, which insures at the same time such pliableness towards fitting? They clothe a woman's figure to perfection, and they are made very light of weight this season. Look for that quality when buying. The black ones are very attractive, and one may find some of them with long white hairs woven into their surface, which produce a happy effect if the trimming carries out the mingling of black and white. There are also produce a happy effect if the trimming carries out the mingling of black and white. There are also plum, resect or mignonette-green, Burgundy red, Sevres or F ench blue, as well as stone-grays and beige and castor-browns, all of which rule in modish street colors. These shades run through all kinds of cloths and woolens, whether rough of the state of the surface in tufting or in shagginess, in whip-cords, heavy serges or rough finish and mixed cheviots. . Rather short sash ends with loops, or a soft

ette finish at the waist line, are one feature of the new dressy gowns. They are usually made of soft silk drawn in with a tasseled finish at the end, and attached either at one side of the front or directly in the back. . A reform is contemplated in mourning apparel for children, which will do away with black gowns and substitute all white in their place, a

arge bow on the child's hat being the only .º. Silk embroidered buttons are one of the lovel features of the new shirt waists, and they come in all colors to match the material. ... The new stocks are prettier and mor

dainty than ever, and are made with some reference to the waist with which they are to be worn. For example, if you have a blue flannel shirt waist the stock is of white taffeta with blue taffeta silk edging the turn-over band, which has three small blue embroidered rings sewn in each corner. And then there are all sorts and kinds of neck scarfs of silk and crepe de chine with lace applique and embroidered ends. Scarfs of chiffon with cretonne flowers on the end cost \$15, but very pretty embroidered ones can be

## The World Beautiful.

By Lilian Whiting, in the Boston Budget. How easy is it for the plainest things to be misinterpreted by men not unwise, which a calm disquisition sets right!—and how fortunate and pportune is it to find in ourselves that calmness hich almost the wisest have wanted, on urgen and grave occasions! If others for a time are red to you, let your heart lie sacredly still plain oracle, that not for ever will the nagistracy of letters allow the rancid bination with a little meat, when slowly sim- parencies of coarse color men to stand before have her share in our literature; that the con binations and appearances of matter be scientifically considered and luminously displayed Frigid conceits on theological questions, heaps of snow on barren crags, compose at present the ourst forth from time to time, and vary, without enlivening, the scene.

" Do not fear to be less rich in the productions of your mind at one season than at another. Marshes are always marshes, and pools are pools; but the sea, in those places where we ad- | R. Havergal. mire it most, is sometimes sea and sometimes dry sometimes it leaves them where they can be refitted and equipped. The capacious mind neither rises nor sinks, neither labors nor rests, in vain Even in those intervals when it loses the consciousness of its powers, when it swims as it were in vacuity, and feels not what is external nor internal, it acquires or recovers strength, as the body does by sleep."-Walter Savage Lan-

The great need in many of the phases of effort toward better social states is a more extended culture, a higher scholarship. greater familiarity with the world's best literature, and that depth of refinement of thought which that culture produces. Many of the movements of the hour, whose aims are so nebulous that even those most active in their promotion of them could give to them no clearly defined name, fail utterly, from the fact that those who are so eager to teach the world in general how to live and themselves realize in their lives these finer possibilities. Always is it true who shall know of the doctrine." And the "doing the will" is a comprehensive of life. Enthusiasm and energy are always good, but when mere eagerness and mere activity are mistaken for noble enthusiasm, and for that high potency which we call energy, the results are very different. In tellectual grasp and power, the culture of thought and of familiarity with the best literature, is indispensable to all who would contribute to the forces of the day. "We find then that man, or the spiritua man, is equipped with two sets of corre says Dr. Drummond; set possesses the quality of everlastingness, the other is temporal. But unless

eternal. The final preparation, therefore for the inheriting of Eternal Life must consist in the abandonment of the non-eterna elements. These must be unloosed and disociated from the higher elements. Although Dr. Drummond sees in death the event that is employed to unloose and dis-associate the non-eternal elements of life. yet a still deeper and more subtle analysis will reveal that this separation is only a matter of spiritual conditions, and that is may occur during what we call life-the

present existence in the physical world—as well as by the process of death. Each

day, each hour, may one separate the tem-

these are separated by some means, the tem-

poral will continue to impair and hinder the

poral from the eternal in his life. He may refuse to live in the one; he may develop the other.

To endow man with wings, to arouse and ntensify the energizing spirit, is the work of the poets and the result of poetic study. The influence of Homer, Æschylus, Euripides, Pindar, Dante, Calderon, Snakspere, Goethe, Milton, on life is an incalculable force as a call to higher destiny. "More and more mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us," says Matthew Arnold: "without poetry all sciences will appear incomplete; and most of what now passes with us for religion and philosophy will be replaced by poetry." In this Mr. Arnold apparently agrees with Wordsworth, who defines poetry as "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge." Lamennais observed that he marveled to recognize the degree in which a man's opinions depend on the time in which he lived, the society into which he was born; and to these influences the keen French critic might well have added that of the authors habitually read. One cannot familiarize himself with Chaucer in the old "Canterbury Tales" without unconsciously acquiring a new sense of the music possible to verse, and the entire literary Renaissance period of England is rich in its power to influence the imagination and exalt the power and purposes of life. The Elizabethan drama is a repository of the manners and customs of the day, which are therein reflected as in a mirror, but its quality, aside from Shakspere, may be compared with a vast bin of chaff, in which there is a sufficient quantity of wheat to be worth the

The Elizabethan age was, however, the great age of poetic expression. Its prose ranks only as second to its poetry, and it remains the unfailing fountain from which the waters of refreshment flow into modern life. What in ethics can be finer than such passage as this from Beaumont and Fletcher?-

" Man is his own star; and the soul that can Render an honest and a perfect man Commands all light, all influence, all fate; Nothing to him falls early or too late.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still." Emerson declares that the poet is the only teller of news; that he "announces that which no man foretold." With no poet is this more true than with Emerson himself. for there is not a discovery in modern sciences which is not shadowed forth in some line or stanza of the poems of Emerson. From Homer to Stephen Phillips the reader of the poets finds revealed that

thought which is the key to nobler life. A great deal of the time that is given over to the pursuit of some undefined form of miracle could be far more profitably applied to real work in this vast and alluring field of literary culture. The great authors are too little read, and the vast flood of the inconsequential occupies time, to the utter demor-The Brunswick, Boston.

## Gems of Thought.

nay be laying up heavenly treasures of which nothing can deprive us, whilst we are laying up earthly treasure of which we cannot be sure or so much as an hour.—Rufus Ellis.

... When I look like this into the ems so deep, so peaceful, so full of a mysterious tenderness, that I could lie for centuries and wait for the dawning of the face of God out of the wful loving-kindness.—George MacDonald. ....The piety which dwells in the heights of the soul, which walks and works with God in

God-like beneficence, is more sublime than the valour which breasts the shock of arm h walks in glory among the stars. Frederic H. Hedge.

.... We talk about the telescope of faith, but I think we want even more, the microscope of watchful, grateful love. Apply this to the little bits of our daily lives, in the light of the spirit,

nd how wonderfully they come out.-Frances .... The Bible is a storehouse of rich imagery and splendid words, of style both simple and or nate, and as literature alone, apart from its spiritual elevation, will repay the search of every student. Read the Bible and Shakspere, and you

will find yourself able to converse well.—Ladie Home Journal. ... "1 can forgive, but I cannot forget." is only another way of saying, "I will not forgive.'
A forgiveness ought to be like a canceled note, torn in two and burned up, so that it can never be shown against a man. There is an ugly kind of forgiveness in the world-a kind of hedgehog forgiveness shot out like quills .- Beecher's Life

... The inward influences and illuminations which come to us through those who have loved us are deeper than any that we can realize: they penetrate all our life, and assure us that there must be a fountain of life and love from which they and we are continually receiving strength to

bear and to hope.—F. D. Maurice.
....In return for the love which brought the Son of Man down from heaven, in return for the ove which led Him to die for us on the cross, we to advance and exalt social states, do not cannot give Him holy lives, for we are not holy we cannot give Him pure souls, for our souls are not pure; but this one thing we can give, and this is what He asks, hearts that shall never cease from this day forward, till we reach the the "doing the will" is a comprehensive phrase which includes a vast aggregation of those trifles whose sum makes up the aspect

to come nearer to Him; to root out from within us the sin that keeps us from Him those trifles whose sum makes up the aspect

To such a battle I call you in His name. And even if at the last day you shall not be able to show any other service, yet be sure that when thousands of His saints go forth to meet Him and to show His triumph, He will turn to embrac with arms of tenderness the poor penitent wh ceasing struggle with himself, an unwearied bat tle with the faults that had taken possession

After the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, on Feb. 15, 1898, it was evident that war would come with Spain. Within a few days President McKinley had the remark able evidence of the confidence reposed in hi by Congress of the passage by both houses unat mously and without a word of debate of a b appropriating \$50,000,000 to be expended for the also voted a contingent increase of the army 100,000 men. All negotiation with Spain failing war was declared on April 21. The call for 125 000 volunteers was issued on April 23, and 1 next day Spain declared war. The victory miral Dewey in Manila Bay, the blockade the Spanish fleet at Santiago, the sending of our army to Cuba, the naval and land battles at Santiago, the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the surrender of the city, the occupation of Porto Rico and the end of the war followed in rapid on, and the latter part of August for the President appointing his commissioners to negotiate the terms of peace. The commission met in Paris on Oct. 1 and the treaty was signed

# Rheumatism

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Leave been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head, or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt e I had finished three-fourths of a bot-Radway's Ready Relief I could use ms as well as ever. You can see why such great faith in your Relief.

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### Poetry.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

The Battle of Life misunderstood, Our Heavenly Father only would Have us know the simple words,-" Be Good." And he does not say, be rich, be wise,

Nor to seek on earth what men do prize, Only "Be Good," the dear Saviour cries. The Holy Spirit doth ever say The Battle of Life is always pray
That you may "Be Good" from day to day.

J. W. H. The Battle of Life is always pray

FROM ONE TO TWELVE. In his letter, for fun, he said, " Meet me at on I said I would go, but I didn't!

" Will it suit you at two to have luncheon?

I said I would go, but I didn't! " For a trip to the sea-the train starts at three. I said I would go, but I didn't! He wired me at four, " I will ask you once m

I said I would go, but I didn't. More dead than alive, he said, "See me at five? I said I would go, but I didn't!

He sent roses at six, and I felt in a fix, And I said I would go, but I didn't! When seven was past, I thought, "Will his love

I said I would go, but I didn't! "Oh, for dinner at eight," he said; "don't be to 1 said I would go, but I didn't!

"Oh, come and be mine!" was his longing at I said I would go, but I didn't!

" May I kiss you at ten, if you'll come to my

I said I would go, but I didn't! "A talk at eleven," he said, "'twould be I said I would go, but I didn't!

When twelve o'clock struck, he was down on his luck,
And I said I won't go, but I did:
—Smart Set.

## GOD'S WAY.

Not thine the silver coronet of age, The gentle call that bids the soul away; The finis set upon the finished page,
The darkness stealing o'er the closing day. Nay, in the strong, bright noonday of thy life Darkness fell on thee, and death's silent pall:

E'en in the thick and glory of the strife

Passed the strong soul to where all things are Prepared, unquestioning, the road to go Nearer to God, to whom God's self was near. W. Gilchrist Wilson, in the Spectator.

## CARDINAL FLOWER.

In the marsh beyond the willows they have lit the ruddy torches That proclaim the autumn's coming, budded orands that bloom in fire;

And the trees take up the signal, flaming forth in And a silence wakes the humming of the me

sage on the wire. Tis the pause of golden days before the scene

shall be dismantled, A still carnival of color ere the winter fasts glowing brands the voyagers of old,

perchance more aptly, Named them "Cardinals," no duller robe may speak the blessing here. -Sarah J. Day.

## PRACE.

The heart where peace abides is like the ocean depths the surface storms can never

But still abides in deep, unruffled quiet, For all the foam-flecked waves that roll above The heart where peace abides is like the heaven I be limple dome where clouds in sullen might and go; but through each rift appea

blue shines forth the same, serene and and our hearts this blessed peace, great thus endowed and cheered through Thy

ecomes to us, Thy faulty children, taste of the better life above. -Miss E. H. Warner.

## SEPTEMBER'S GLORY.

Here's goldenrod! corners of the zigzag rails, the borders of the dreary way, profusion over hills and dale

he sight as to glad earth the day; Bright, yellow goldenrod! d treasures earth holds hid away surpassed when, with a lavish hand autumn sees spread o'er the land-

A wealth of goldenrod! man that's overdressed you'll meet oft 'mongst human kind.

cars his polish on his feet stead of on his mind. -Washington Star.

a matchless beauty.

that she can't forget ich to make she's tried for years, all in vain, so it appears hat she is matchless yet.

-Leslie's Weekly. ... In Eden once a rib became A woman, so they say. And now its ribbons that become

A woman of today.

—Philadelphia Press.

#### Miscellaneous.

In the House of My Friend.

After a Breken Engagement.

All the world—our world—had known of our engagement from the first, but none—except ourselves—yet knew that it was at an end. Every one had prophesied it, every one had congratulated us and feted us when it had come to pass. Every one would be filled with consternation when it became known that it was at an end. Therefore I wished to put off that disagreeable day.

Our last assembly dance was to take place Friday night. I had never missed one before, but I intended to be absent from this. It would cause comment, but not so much as if I should attend and avoid Agatha—as, under the circumstances, I must. I had cast about to find some place to go and finally had thought of forces.

stances, I must. I had cast about to find some place to go, and finally had thought of Corey.

Corey is an old bachelor friend who lives like a hermit among his books in a cosey "box," as he calls it, some forty miles from town. And I have his standing invitation to "run down and take pot luck at any time." I had been there once, just before my engagement. I would go again on Friday and spend Sunday with him. I wrote and received his characteristic answer: "All right, old fellow. Come!"

So I made my preparations and was just about eaving my office on Friday afternoon when this etter from him reached me:—

"I've been called over to Philadelphia on business, and can't get home till Saturday noon. But ome all the same. You know the house, and the key will be in the same old place. Make yourself at home. You will find earables, drinkat les and smokables set out for you in the dining-room. And your bed is in the room upstairs next mine. Mrs. O'Grady, my dame of all work, sleeps at her own home, and will let herself in, as usual, some-where in the dark hours near dawn. She will get your breakfast whenever you appear. All that I own is at your service, therefore come!"

Under any other circumstances I should have postponed my visit until my host should be at liberty to receive me, but as things were, I hurried along, only to find that I had just missed my train. The next train did not leave until half-past eight, so I whiled away the time in a near-by restaurant over a supper I could not eat, a.d went over my grievance against Agatha again. And I certainly felt that I had a grievance—it ever man had one against a maid. In all the

course of our engagement we had had no falling out until this fateful one, and I had every reason

out until this fateful one, and I had every reason to believe that she was fondly and faithfully my own. Fortunately I had been undeceived in time, and it had happened in this way:

A few days ago I had left my office unusually early, and had started uptown on purpose to select a wedding present for my betrothed. For the day was drawing near, and as yet I had not been able to decide between a diamond bracelet or a inweld ornament for her lovely anylory heir. or a jeweled ornament for her lovely auburn hair As I walked along, pondering this perplexing question, I looked up and saw Agatha on the corner of the street. Evidently she was expecting some one, though it could not be myself, for never before had I come uptown at that hour But how pleased and surprised she would be to

I was awaiting with pleasant anticipation the moment when she should catch sight of me, when suddenly a man—a perfect stranger to me walked up to her, and her manner of greeting him plainly showed me that he was the one for whom she had been waiting there. Immediately they started off together and I followed—only to see them enter the very jewelry store for which

So I went straight on to my lonely room and brooded over woman's falseness and deceit. But I would be just, and Agatha should have a chance to explain things-if she could.

She welcomed me that evening with her usual warmth. My coldness certainly surprised her. I surprised her still more when I asked—without any beating about the bush-who it was she had met at such an hour on such a street, and what their errand at the jeweler's had been?

She stared at me and answered, womanlike, by the counter question, how did I know?

I saw you! " I said savagely. Her reply to that was rather scornful: " I did not know before that you were a spy!"
"At least I have the right to ask you—"

"And I the right to refuse to answer,—I am not married to you yet!" "Nor ever will be, unless you give a satisfac

tory reply to my questions now," I declared " Is that your ultimatum?" she said, with strange smile. "Then listen to mine,—I hate a tyrant and I refuse to answer?"

And then and there she gave me back her And her amazing words were final. I left her

without having obtained an explanation, and with our engagement at an end. I had not seen her since, nor did I desire to

"God's way." The warrior bent his head; and reached the forsaken station where not even the customary dilapidated vehicle awaited me But it was not a long walk to Corey's "box," nd it surprised me to see how well I remem way even in the dark, for the clouds

obscured the m Presently I had reached the crossroads and there turned to the right. Then one, two, three detached cottages were passed and Corey's place was reached. How familiar its outline seemed is it loomed, dark and shadowy, before me.

I stumbled on the low piazza step where dropped my bag while I ran my hand up the in-

side of the nearest pillar, feeling for the nail on which Corey always hung the key. But I failed to find it and was groping for it, when—heavens! I heard the barking of a dog! I am not altogether a coward, but I do own up to a strong aversion to strange and savage dogs.

and my first impulse was to find shelter as speedily as possibl Corey was careless, ten chances to one vindow was unlocked. I sprang for it and though it stuck I managed to force it up. The next moment I was safely housed and the win-dow shut upon the dog which was on the plazza

yelping savagely.

But my tribulations were but begun. I had ered my breath pefore I heard another dog in the hallway overhead. If Corey had men tioned that he kept such brutes I never should

As I hastened to close the door between the animal and myself I ran into something tall which fell over with a crash. And immediately from the strong odor which arose I knew I had over-

turned a lamp!

But the door was closed in time, though the beast was soon scratching at it and barking furiously at me from the other side.

I was hot and angry. Besides that I was conscious of feeling hungry, and how was I to get the supper which was spread for one in the diningthis brute's jaws watering for me in the hall? If this was a joke that Corey had played off on me, he should pay dearly for it on

I put my hand in my pocket for a match, then remembered that after lighting my cigar on the way from the station I had thrust my match-box into the pocket of my overcoat, which now lay with my bag on the step outside, well guarded by

the first of those savage dogs! Was ever a man in the house of his friend in such a plight before? I tried in vain to find a match or a couch or a comfortable chair in that dark and cheerless room. But not one of these could be found. And I dared not stretch my eary length upon the floor for fear that so meandering stream of kerosene from the shat-tered lamp might reach me during the night. So sat bolt upright in a dreadful wicker chair and wondered how a man like Corey could have such

an abomination in his house. The night seemed centuries long, and though I ight I had not closed my eyes, toward ing I must have dozed, for I came to myself in the light feeling stiff and lame, yet with relief at the stillness, for that infernal dawn's gray light feeling stiff and lar

dered if I could not quietly make my way up to my bedroom and get a comfortable nap there before the day began. So I tip-toed over to the door and turned the knob. To my amaze-ment the door remained fast closed. It was locked—on the outside!

Now who was in the house to make me orisoner in so ridiculous and humiliating a way?

I went to the window and started to raise the when both dogs began their outrageous

Bo then I lowered the window from the top and, mounting a chair, leaned out at a safe distance from the vicious beast below.

Immediately I heard a voice—a woman's

"Man," it said, "stay where you are, for besides the dogs, I have a revolver—and I am considered a good shot!"

My blood began to boil. Corey's woman-in-charge was taking advantage of his absence to carry things with a high hand!

Just beyond the front does a have window pro-

Just beyond the front door a bay window, proected on the piazza, and evidently my jailer was on guard in there behind the blinds.

"Woman!" I said savagely, "call off your dogs and put your pistol up, or when your master comes you will find you have been less smart than you think yourself to be."

"No tyrant ever had or ever shall have control of

There was something strangely familiar in both that sentiment and voice. I leaned far out, look-ing eagerly toward the concealed figure behind "Agatha!" I cried, and in answer came he

cry of astonished recognition. Then silence fell, save for the intermittent barking of those fiends.

My amazement knew no bounds, but it was accompanied by furious indignation at the imprudence of the partial silence fell. dence of her conduct.

'Agatha!" I cried, "In heaven's name, why

did you come here?"
"It seems to me," she retorted with some asperity, "that that is the question I should ask you. What right had you to come and force your entrance to this house—like some rowdy burglar—and frighten me half to death?" "I regret to have frightened you,—If you had not set those dogs on me I should have been quiet

enough! But as for you,—think what the world will say should it ever come to know." "The world will say what I say,—that you are the most cowardly and contemptible of men to come deliberately to this house in such a way,

when I was here alone—" "But alone or in Corey's company, the world will be likely to ask first how happened you to be

here at all! " I do not know-what you mean to insinuate —certainly my being here alone was an unfor-seen accident. But alone, or not alone, I have a perfect right to the shelter of my own cousin's

"Now don't prevaricate," I said sternly, "for Corey is not a married man!"
"Corey again! Pray, who is this Corey—and what has he to do with me?"

A sudden chill crept over me as a suspicion at last penetrated my dull brain. "In heaven's name,—in whose house am I, then?" I gasped. " In the house of my cousin's husband-Joh Foster, the Philadelphia newerer-who has just rented this place. And he was the man you saw me meet that day—if you want to know! And he very kindly helped me select a fine watch for a present for you—which won't be needed now— since, fortunately, I've found out what you are in since, fortunately, I've found out what you are in time! And I came down here yesterday unexpectedly because—well, because I didn't care to attend the assembly dance. And after I reached here and found that the family were not coming until today I borrowed the station master dogs. But why I should tell you all this, I don't

know! And how you knew I was here, and why you followed me in such a contemptible, sneak ing way, I cannot imagine!" "Agatha," I said, very humbly, "I never knew that you were here at all! But I had the ame reason you had for wanting to escape that dance, so I sent word to my friend Corey-and though he was to be away last night, he wrote for me to come. And I swear to you that all this

time I thought I was in his house.' And then, after a moment's silence, I heard her ringing laugh!
"I counted the houses from the crossroads,

I added, in self defence, " and his used to be the A new house is being built just below here," she said, and laughed again.

"Agatha," I said finally, "I humbly beg your pardon—for everything; and don't you think I've been punished enough? If you will call off that dog, I will go."

It was amazing to see how eagerly the little beast obeyed her summons and leaped inside the blind she partially opened to admit him. Then I got out of my window and picked up

my overcoat and bag.

Oh, I must tell you that I'm afraid I've done some damage in there—in the dark I upset the lamp." I said apologetically. 'Yes, I heard it-and afterward I smelt it,' she replied, demurely.

" Agatha! " I cried, going nearer to the blinds, " I was an ugly brute—but I was mad with jealousy.—can't you forgive me? It was all because I love you so! Oh, just let me see your face!" "Sir," came in musical tones, "I beg you to emember that I am all alone in this house!"
"When may I see you, then?"

"The family will arrive at noon. If you choose to call on them this evening—with your Mr. Corey—I cannot prevent it."
"Not until evening?"
"Not until evening?"

Not until evening!

" At least you will let me give you back you ring-it is in my pocket now

" But I positively refuse to see you or to tak anything from you—now-Then was I inspired! I kissed the sparkling ring and laid it on the seat beneath the "But it is your own." I said, "and always has been yours. Forget our foolish quarrel and let me find it on your hand when I see you tonight. And when I had passed the gate, and, turning saw a fair white hand and arm extended to take the ring, my mind was made up on the spot that eled bracelet should be her wedding gift.

me and gave me news of his new neighbors with whom he had come over on the train
"Their cousin met them at the stati said, "a mighty pretty girl! On, you sly dog! he broke out with a laugh. "Now I understand why you were so anxious to renew my acquaint ance and come down here just now. Well, I con

gratulate you, happy man!" " But how do you know I am a happy man? ' "Her blush when your name was mentioned was enough to enlighten me,—that and her very engagement ring! By the way, they want us to spend the evening with them, and that neans a rubber of whist for me with the elderswhile you two youngsters sit outside in the dark

Corey did not express it very elegantly, but that was precisely what did take place.-Springfield

## Curious facts.

-In the Japanese parliament there are 130 farmers, twenty-three barristers, twenty-six mechanics, six editors, three doctors, twelve officials and seventy-six members without fixed

The celibacy of the priesthood has been enforced by the church since 1074; before that time it was enforced more or less completely. It is not a dogma of the church, but merely a part of her discipline.

-Venus has often been seen at noon with the naked eye quite near the sun. Once when this attracted public attention Napoleon turned it to advantage by causing it to be rumored that it was his own special star. \_\_A quick and easy way to ch: nge the atmo

phere in an invalid's room is to pour some cologne into a soup plate and set fire to it. The spirit will make a pretty flame, and impart a delightfully refreshing odor to the air.

—England holds the record for the longest railway run without a stop. This is Pade

o Exeter-194 miles. France comes next, with Paris to Calais—1851 miles. America's longest in New York to Troy-148 miles. Sew York to Troy—148 miles.
—Several colonies of stingless bees have been found in the island of Montserrat, in the West Indies. Efforts will be made to introduce them in this country, as their honey-producing qualities are fully equal to those of the com-

\_\_The average load of freight trains is 250 tons. The cost of handling freight averages three mills per ton per mile. There are about four million freight trains per year. Freight managers want to increase the freight had thirty tons per train, and by so doing figure out an increased words of all on the par year.

## Poutb's Department.

THE REY TO THE BOX. "What would you do," said the little key To the teakwood box, "except for me?"

The teakwood box gave a gentle creak To the little key, but it did not speak.

"I believe," said the key, "that I will hide In the crack down there by the chimneyside "Just so this proud old box may see

How little it's worth except for i It was long, long afterward in the crack They found the key, and they brought it back.

And it said, as it chuckled and laughed to itself, "Now I'll be good to the box on the shelt."

But the little key stopped with a shiver and shock; For there was a bright new key in the lock. And the old box said: "I am sorry, you see; And the old box sau: 1 am sc.,, But the place is filled, my poor little key."
—St. Nicholas.

A Night on the Black Mesa. This is the story the chief engineer told one afternoon when he found his wife and myself on the piazza, half-asleep over our books. We

ed waking up, he said. A score of years ago, when Geronimo was naster of New Mexico and the "Bad Lands," I was with a party of engineers surveying the Denver & Rio Grande Rallroad from Denver to El Paso. We were running through a deep arroy one day when a small band of Apaches, heade by their chief, bore down upon us. They pulle up their horses and dismounted, regarding us and

up their norses and dismounted, regarding us and our instrument with keen curiosity.

The transit-party was well in the lead; Dick Stanley, with the level, and I, with the rod, were perhaps half a mile back. A point had just been taken for the leveler to pass me, when the chief intimated a desire to look through the level. It was a powerful to look through the level. It was a powerful lens and the chief looking was a powerful lens, and the chief, looking through it, was manifestly surprised to find me apparently within a little distance of himself, whereas in fact I was some four hundred feet

At that moment I thoughtlessy threw the ro over my shoulder with what must have seemed to over my shoulder with what must have seemed to him a threatening gesture, for he dodged instinctively, then drew back glowering. The braves laughed immoderately at this, and the chief promptly lost his temper. Selzing his Winchester he started on the run to punish me. Meanwhile I was trying to prove by a series of dumb disclaimers that I had intended him no harm. Whether my mode of communication was inadequate, or whether my blood was the only cure for wounded dignity, I cannot tell; but the chief was implacable, and I finally drew my six-shooter and held him covered.

He halted at this and rejuctantly suffered him self to be dissuaded from carrying the matter further. He was still very angry, however, and plainly cherished a strong resentment toward me. I paid no attention to his suilen looks, and we proceeded with our work as if nothing had hap pened to interrupt it. The Indians lingered in our vicinity but a short time, then vanished among the shadows of the black mesa under

which we were passing. On our return to camp that evening we discovered that an error had been made in marking the stake numbers. I volunteered to go back and undertake the necessary correction, and being detained much longer than I had expected, I found myself at nightfall about three miles from camp. It was impossible to make that distance n the dark, and I decided to spend the night on the mesa that rose, dark and solemn, out of the valley near our last transit point. It was a rugged, towering plateau, formed of lava boulders niled one upon another, and survey, clothed. the stake numbers. I volunteered to go back and piled one upon another, and sparsely clothed with mesquit or sage-bush of grayish green.

After half an hour spent in exploring the face of the rock I found at the height of some two hundred feet a small chamber, perhaps eight feet square, made by overhanging boulders. Its front was open, except that a hedge of mesquit served as a complete screen. I found a smooth spot on the rock floor, large

enough for me to lie at length, and made myself as comfortable as the circumstances would allow. The weather had been hot that day, and when I left the surveying party I had given my cartridge belt and revolvers to Alonzo,—our Pueblo packer, to carry to camp.

The prospect of a long evening of solitude, uncheered by supper, was not altogether pleasant. I wound my watch all too quickly. I tried to whistle, and gave it up. I hummed a college song; it fell flat. But I recovered my philosophy at last, and was dozing off when I was brought to

my feet by an Apache war cry. Instinctively I felt for my gun, only to be reminded that I was unarmed, and at the mercy of the chief whom I had unwittingly offended I knew the Indians must have seen me on the mesa at dusk, and had reasoned that I could not travel far over that steep and rocky ground without a light. I knew there must be many caves

like mine, however, and that was my only crumb The call that had roused me was answered promptly by others so shrill, so near, so fiendish that the very air seemed peopled with demons. I made myself as small as possible, withdrew to est, darkest corner of my den, and held

my breath to listen.

After that wild whoop and response, the still-After that wind window and response, the sain-ness was agonizing. I knew that the Indians were having a powwow over my head, and the very fact that I did not hear them was alarming. I had not long to wait in suspense. Soon boulders began to crash down the face of the mesa, pass ing over my head on their way to the bottom.

It was clear that the Indians had fixed upon hiding-place within a distance of a few hun-

dred feet, and were sure of their ability to dis lodge me by this terrible bombardment. At last In the silence I knew the savages were listening with all their acuteness. Soon I heard their voices again and knew that the band had scattered, and puzzled at not having found my hiding-place, were running down the cliff to re

Above, below, up, down, back and forth, they skulked as stealthily as beasts of prey. Another consultation was succeeded by another attempt to dislodge me by rolling boulders. This was kept up at intervals for hours, until my whole

ous system throbbed with pain. After a long period of quiet, when the dawn was beginning to streak the horizon and I was was pegining to steep an Indian glided out of the shadow and stood just in the opening of my cave, between it and the hedge of mesquit, almost vithin the length of my arm.

For one long, long moment he stood there, still, alert, listening. Then he uttered a cry which sounded to me like that of a wild beast. With all my force I stifled a shriek. My breath came thick, my scalp prickled, perspiration trickled down my face. I had already possessed myself of a bit of rock about the size of a cocoa nut,—the only defensive weapon within my reach,—aud believing myself discovered, 1 with-held my hand only till the savage should make a

That I did not yield to the defensive impulse was all that saved me. I closed my eyes for a single instant, and when I opened them the Ind-

an was gone. It was then broad daylight. I remained quiet or some time, half stunned and utterly exsted, waiting for the sun, which I knew

When at last I ventured to peer out very autiously, over the screen of mesquit, I saw ar down the valley near our last transit-point the friendly figure of Alonzo, coming swiftly, yet autiously, back on my trail. Slight as had been the movement I made, he

Slight as had been the movement I made, he saw me in that instant. Springing quickly up the cliff, he lost no time in strapping my cartridge-belt and revolvers upon me, all the while grumbling in a patois of Pueblo, Mexican and English, about the daugerous folly of going without "tools" in the Apache country. And yet the possession of the means of defence would have made me foolhardy. Alonzo—once a Pueblo chief, now our useful and ubiquitous packer—had al \*ays been my riend. When, at a late hour the previous ever ng, he learned that I had not returned to camp ing, he learned that I had not returned to camp, he evinced the utmost uneasiness. He sprang up suddenly, selzed my defensive outfit, and slipped out of camp, evading the guard. Undoubtedly his quick ear caught that first Apache yell, and

he had shrewdly divined my need of a friend.-

### Brilliants.

Help us, O Lord! behold we enter Upon another year today; In thee our thoughts and hopes now centre Renew our courage for the wav; New life, new strength, new happiness, We ask of thee; oh, hear, and bless!

We doubt the word that tells us: Ask And ye shall have your prayer; Ve turn our thoughts as to a task, With will constrained and rare. And yet we have; these scanty prayers

And yet we nave; smear variety
Yield gold without alloy;
O God, but he who trusts and dares
Must have a boundless joy!
—George Macdonald. O joy supreme! I know the Voice, Like none beside on earth or sea;

Yea, more, oh, soul of mine, rejoice, By all that He requires of me, I know what God Himself must be. Thou knowest,—oh, the precious truth That bids my soul be strong!

The care, the never-weary care, That cannot lead me wrong! There is a blessed end for me, Whereon thine eyes are set, Thou hast a comfort in Thy love, Too great to show me yet.

—Anna L. Waring.

And all my heart be love; And joy and peace be mine, Such as are known above. Come Holy Spirit, quickly come, And make my heart Thy lasting home. And grant me, Lord, to do, With ready heart and willing, Whate'er Thou shalt command

Then shall my days be Thine

My calling here fulfilling; and do it when it I ought, With all my strength, and bless The work I thus have wrought, For Thou must give sucess. -Johann Heermann ' Tell not abroad another's faults Till thou hast cured thine own; Nor whisper of thy neighbor's sin

Till thou art perfect grown:
Then, when thy soul is pure enough To bear my searching eye Unshrinking, then may come the time Thy brother to decry." Jesu, Saviour, pitying be; Parce mihi Domine:

-Lyra Mystica.

### Hotes and Queries.

TO MAKE FURS LOOK LIKE NEW .- " R. W When furs become worn or soiled at the neck they may be renovated by gently rubbing with cotton batting saturated with gasoline, which should not be used in a room that has artificial heat or light. Axle grease, tar, paint and pitch may be removed by rubbing first with oil of turpentine, and then with ether. Dark furs may be cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany sawdust which has been heated in an oven. Alaska sable, seal, electric seal, fox, etc., should be beaten with a switch until free from dust, then laid with the fur side

up and the hot sawdust rubbed in. lavish with the sawdust and vigorous with the rubbing. After this place the garment upon feather pillows with the furry side down, and beat well until all traces of the sawdust have disbeat well until all traces of the sawdust nave dis-appeared. Then hang out in a shady place. White furs may be cleaned in the same way, using white cornmeal instead of the sawdust, or if only slightly soiled, by rubbling well with mag-nesia in cakes. Wet furs should never be dried near the fire, but shaken and hung away cold room, then brushed.

THE MOST RENOWNED BELL.—" W. H. H."

The most renowned bell in this country is the Old Liberty Bell. "Bells," said an old bell-maker, "date back to remote antiquity. Centuries before the Christian era cymbals and hand-bells were used in religious ceremonies. There has always been a sentiment about them. In oman Catholic countries they were blessed by

OCTOBER IN HISTORY, 1492-1800.—"Histo rian ": In 1492, Columbus landed at San Salvador In 1609, Hudson river discovered. In 1618, Sir Walter Raleigh executed. In 1630, men of Massachusetts Bay Colony elected a governor and deputy-governor. In 1634, Anne Hutchinson ar-rived in Boston from England. In 1635, Sir Harry Vane arrived in Massachusetts Bay; cut river) built. In 1636, Narragansett Indians made a treaty of alliance with the whites in Boston. In 1639, New Haven Colony adopted a constitution and chose Theophilus Eaton governor. In 1659 Stevenson and Robinson hanged on Boston Common. In 1675 Indian attacked Springfield and burned thirty houses In 1687. Andros went to Hartford, Ct., to seize charter which was concealed by Gov. Robert Treat. In 1727 earthquake in New England. In 1747 Massachusetts made a treaty with Eastern Indians. In 1753 Washington sent with letter by Dinwiddle to St. Pierre. In 1760, acces George III. In 1765 Fort Chartres turned over to English troops, who for first time occupied the Illinois country. Colonial congress called by Massachusetts assembly, known as the Stamp Act Congress, met in New York with delegates from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania Maryland and South Carolina. Colonial Stamp Act Congress adopted three memorials respe tively to the King, the Lords and the Commons, pleading and urging colonial rights. In 1773, mass meeting in Philadelphia, denouncing the sending of tea to that port subject to the threepenuy duty In 1774 the legislative assembly of Massachusetts resolved itself into a provincial congress; brig Peggy Stewart burned at Annapolis, Md. In 1775, Howe succeeds Gage in command at Boston; 1775, Howe succeeds Gage in com American Navy originated; several battles fought. In 1776, various battles engagements. In 1777, surrend various battles, skirmishes and In 1779, repulse of French and Americans at Savannah; end of siege at Savannah. In 1780, Battle of King's Mountain; Major Andre anged at Tappan, N. Y. In 1781, surrender at Yorktown. In 1800, Spain again ceded to France

the territory of Louisiana. THE PUMPING DUTY OF THE SUN.—"Curious": The "pumping duty" of the sun is a very simple calculation for one familiar with the elements of physics. In the Middle States the average rainfall is between forty-three and forty-four inches, giving an average precipitation of, say, one one-nundredth of a foot per day. The daily average precipitation upon one square mile is, therefore, about 278,784 cubic feet of water, or 2,085,500 United States gallons. The average height of the clouds may be taken as two miles. To raise 2,085,500 gallons of water to the height of two miles requires a force which may be stated as 174,240,000,000 of foot pounds, or pounds raised one foot. Divid the number of minutes in a day, and again by 33,000 to reduce foot pounds to horse power we find that to raise to the height from whice it fell the water which descends upon one square mile of New York as rain, the equivalent of 3367-horse power must be continuously employed. The best types of larg pumping engines in use in water works show as verage duty of probably eight hundred the foot pounds per pound of coal. Taking this as our standard of comparison, by dividing the sun pumping for one square mile by eight hundred thousand, we will find that with the very best pumping engines the makers of such machines know how to build we should need to consume 218,000 pounds of coal per day, or 35,000 gross tons per year. This is for one square mile only. The six anthracite producing counties of Pennsylvania have an area of about 4000 square miles, and to pump the water which falls on them in one year ne the entire anthracite product for about five years.

The wind needs to be noted to intelligently bserve the clouds. The east wind is usuall certain to bring a storm, which in this part of the country will last until it changes to the west. The direction of the change, however, has much to do with the clearing. If the wind works around to the west by way of the north, clearing weather is not to be expected. This is what the satiors call "backing round." When it works around to the west by way of the south the storm is over. The south wind sometimes brings rain, but this depends a good deal upon the season. It will do it more often in winter than summer. The west wind is analys after wind event when it believes wind is usually a dry wind, except when it brings thunder showers, which commonly announce themselves without waiting for introductions.

Home Dressmaking

Wints by May Manton.



2071 Child's Costum 4 to 10 yrs.

3967 Fan : Blase.

Woman's Fancy Blouse Closing at the Back

The blouse, or bodice, that closes at the back ap pears to grow in favor week by week. This tastefu and stylish model is eminently simple at the same time that it makes an admirable effect. The original is made of white pean de sole banded with black velvet ribbon, the yoke being of cream lace over white, and the under-sleeves white Liberty silk; but all delicate colors are in vogue for afternoon and evening wear, and all soft finished silks and wool materials are appropriate. As shown the bluuse matches the wear, and all soft finished silks and wool materials are appropriate. As shown the blouse matches the skirt, but the design suits the separate waist, worn with odd skirts, and the entire costume equally well. To cut this blouse for a woman of medium size 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 1½ yards 24 inches wide will be required, with ½ yard 22 inches wide for undersleeves and ½ yard of all-over lace for yoke and collar.

Child's Costume. No. 3971. Kilted skirts with blouse waist are always becoming to small folk, and are much worn, both by girls up to ten years of age and by wee boys whose legs are not yet long enough for more mannish clothing. The pretty design shown is made of blue serge, with collar, tie and shield of red cloth trimmed with narrow black braid; but white, dark red, green, brown and fancy plaids are all used, and fiannel, cashmere and similar wool goods are appropriate.

The pattern, 3967, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 36 and

fancy plaids are all used, and flannel, cashmere and similar wool goods are appropriate.

The skirt is laid in backward-turning plaits from each side of the front to the centre back, where they meet. The upper edge is stitched to a body lining that closes with the skirt at the back, over the front of which the shield is applied, and which is finished with a standing collar at the neck.

To cut this costume for a girl of 6 years of age, 5 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with § yards 27 inches wide, or ½ yard 44 inches wide for collar, shield and tie.

The pattern, 3971, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.



. to 12 yrs. 32 to 40 Bust. Boy's Box Cont or Reefer. No. 3969. Boy's Box Coat or Reefer. No. 3969.

The smart little model illustrated is in box style, with curved underarm seams that mean a satisfactory fit. The fronts are double-breasted with a liberal supply of pockets that are finished with overlaps. The neck is finished with a collar of generous width that rolls over with the fronts to form lapels. The coat sleeves are stitched to simulate cuffs and the coat is closed by bone buttons and buttonholes.

To make this coat for a boy of 8 years of age 12 yards of material 44 inches wide or 14 yards 50 inches wide will be required. The pattern, 3969, is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8, 10

Woman's Yoke Shirt Waist. No. 3970. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. The fitted liming is smooth and extends to the waist line only. The fronts of the waist are tucked in groups of three each, that are stitched a short distance below the yoke, and include the full length centre box plaits. The back is tucked in groups to the waist line, that give a graceful, tapering effect, which is universally becoming. The which is universally becoming. The sleeves bishop style, with narrow, pointed cuffs; and neck is a collar, with turn-over portions, under which

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inch wide, 21 yards 32 inches wide or 11 yards 44 inches wi The pattern, 3970, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and



12 to 16 yrs. 32 to 40 Bnst.

Misse, Double-Breasted Cont. No. 3968. Severely plain, double-breasted coats are much worn by young girls, and have the merit of being eminently serviceable as well as stylish. The model shown combines the box front with the half-fitted back and regulation coat collar, and is, by far, the smartest design of the sort that the season has produced. The original is made of tan-colored kersey cloth with smoked-near buttons, but checkers and oth with smoked-pearl buttons; but cheviot an

Woman's Fancy Waist. No. 3972.

Weman's Fancy Waist. No. 8972.

Waists that include a square-neck effect are held peculiarly smart and admit of many combinations and contrasts. The admirable example shown is made of Liberty satin in pastel pink with trimming of black velvet ribbon, overlaid with tiny lace applique, yoke and cuffs of Irish crochet and full front of chiffon; but all the fashionable soft silks, and all colors, are worn. The sleeves are snug at the lower portions flaring over the hands, the upper portions being gathered to fail in a puff over the elbows.

To cut this waist for la woman of medium size 3 yards of material 21 inches wide, 22 yards 27 inches wide or la yards 44 inches wide will be required, with la yards of all-over lace, 2 yard of chiffon, 6 yards là yards of all-over lace, a yard of chiffon, 6 yards each of velvet ribbon and lace applique to combine

HOME DRESSMAKING.

The pattern, 3972, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Manachusetts Ploughman, Boston. Mass.

and trim as illustrated

3368 Misses Double Breasted Coat,

cloth with smoked-pearl buttons; but cheviot and plain cloth are equally appropriate, and blue, brown, black and Oxford are all correct colors.

The fronts of the coat are loose, but are curved at the under-arm seams to follow the outline of the figure. At each side a pocket is inserted, the opening being finished with a stitched overlap. The back includes a curved centre seam and under-arm gores that render it shapely and give a smart effect. The neck is finished with a collar, faced with velvet, that rolls over with the fronts to form lapels. The sleeves are in regulation coat style stitched to simulate curfs.

To cut this coat for a miss of 14 years of age, 13 yards of material 54 inches wide will be required with 3 yard of velvet for collar facing.

a yard of velvet for collar facing.

The pattern, 3968, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

#### The Horse.

First Week at Westfield.

The Driving Association at Westfield was favored with good weather for the first week of its two weeks meeting, and which opened on Monday, Oct. 21. There was a good at-tendance throughout the week and some

very spirited racing was witnessed.

Both events on Monday's programme were split up. The 2.12 pace required five heats to decide, and it took six heats to find the winner of the 2.20 trot.

Annie Leyburn, the original favorite for the 2.12 pace, got away with that event after losing the first and third heats to Gypsy Red. It was a very well-contested race and the issue of it was doubtful up to the very

The 2.20 trot was a fighting race for keeps. The bay gelding Fitz won the opening heat, then My Chance got to the front for a couple of heats, but Othmar took a hand in the battle at this stage of it, landing the next three heats and race.

The racing on Tuesday was rather short for both events went off in straight heats. Lake Queen laid over her field in the 3.00 trot, and although she was an outsider in the betting, she stepped it off in one, two,

Ned Perry took a good field into camp in straight heats in the 2.20 pace, including the gray mare Sphinxie. He stepped the third heat of the race in 2.16t, right to the record he made over Saugus track.

There was something doing on Wednesday. The 2.15 pace had a rather bad look. The black mare Gloria won the first two heats, the second in 2.13½, and she was beaten the third in three seconds slower time and in a manner that was not very creditable to her driver, Fox, but the judges allowed Fox to continue driving, and Bedworth Jr. won the next two heats in 2.163,

Five heats tells the tale of the 2.23 trot. This was captured by the bay mare Silk Lace, a daughter of Blake. The chestnut mare Lottie won the first and the third heats and Silk Lace won the second, fourth and fifth.

The weather was far from favorable for fast time on Thursday. There was a good crowd present to see Chehalis, Connor and Effie Powers lock horns in the free-for-all pace. Connor was the favorite, at two to one over the field, but he finished at the bottom instead of the top of the summary. Effie Powers trimmed her two opponents in handy fashion.

The 2.18 pace was a spun-out event for six heats, and was finally won by View View. The black gelding Lexington won the first heat, Rex Wilkes the second, Mary's Own the third and View View the next three.

Two heats were also stepped in the 2.18 trot. Nancy Hawkins won the first heat, My Chance the second, when the race had to be carried over until the following day. My Chance won the next two heats on Friday, and ended this event.

The 2.23 pace went to the unsexed son of Arion, San Telmo, out of Houri (2.17), by Onward. He was right good, and could step fast. He reeled off three miles in 2.161, 2.17 and 2.18.

The 2.25 trot had to go over after five heats had been stepped. This was a real oldfashioned horse race. Lady Dustmont won the first heat, Judge Swift the second, Minnie G. captured the third and fourth heats, then Authoress got to the front in the fifth.

It took three more heats to decide the winner of the event on Saturday. Lady Dustmont won the opening heat on Saturday, the sixth of the race, but Authoress captured the next two and race.

SUMMARIES. Westfield, Mass., Oct. 21, 1901—2.12 pace. Purse, \$300. Annie Leyburn, b m, by Norval; dam, Catherine Leyburn, by Onward (Pot-..5 6 6 dr ..7 dis Time, 2.16½, 2.15½, 2.14, 2.16½, 2.17. Same day-2.20 trot. Purse, \$300. 

S. S. B., rn g(Swan)
C. E. J., br g (Aldrich)
Authentic, blk g (Brady)
Kwanon, ch h (Johnson)
Little Nance, rn m (Coyne) Time, 2.201, 2.21, 2.191, 2.191, 2.20, 2.25. Westfield Mass., Oct. 22, 1901-3.00 class, rot. Purse, \$300. Lake Queen, b m, by Red Lake; dam by Alcantara (Brennan)...
Judge swift, bik g (Van Auken)...
Modern Lord, br g (Howard)...
Ocher, b g (Nichols)...
Authoress, blk m (Brady)... Sabaline b m (Pope)... Fairview Chimes (Kenney). Anne Rose, b m (Dempsey). Time, 2.231, 2.221, 2.201. Same day-2.20 pace. Purse, \$300,

Time, 2.21, 2.18\, 2.16\. Westfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1901-2.15 pace.

Time, 2.141, 2.131, 2.161, 2.151, 2.15. Same day-2.23 trot. Purse, \$300. Same day—2.23 trot. Purse, \$300.

Silk Lace, b m, by Blake; dam, Musheno, by Dictator (Terrill and Kenney).3 1 2 1 1

Lottle, ch m, by Look (Van Houten and Walker). 12 1 4 2

Bird Simmons, b g (Holmes). 2 3 3 2 3

Juno, b m (Stevens). 4 6 6 3 4

Young Kuler, b h (Buckley). 5 4 5 5 5

Sampson, b g (Hentley). 6 5 4 dis

.... 6 5 4 dis e, 2.23\, 2.25\, 2.24\, 2.23\, 2.24\. Westfield, Mass., Oct. 24-Free-for-all pace. 

Time, 2.131, 2.141, 2.131.

 Mary's Own, b m, by All My Own
 2
 2
 1
 2
 3 ds

 Rex Wilkes, by Johnny Wilkes
 4
 1
 2
 6
 7 ds

 Lucy Posey, eh m (Terrill)
 6
 9
 7
 4
 2 ro

 Harry Hotspur, ch g (Devlin)
 8
 6
 3
 3
 4 ro

 Miss Austin, b m (Newcomb)
 9
 10
 8
 5
 5 ro

 Gail, b m (Sullivan)
 10
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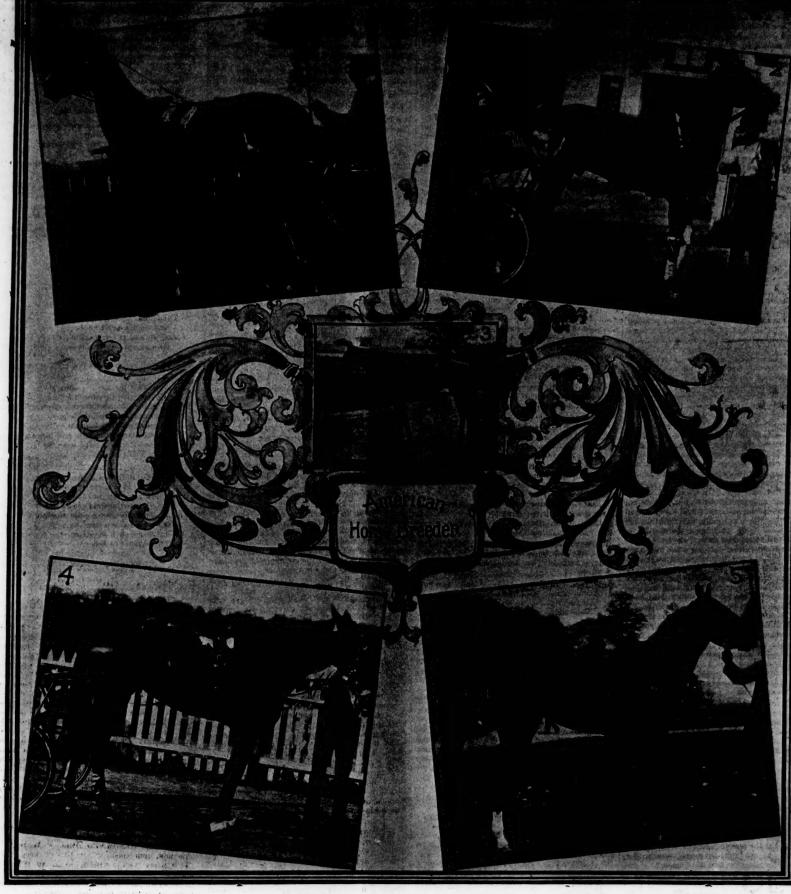
 Birdle B., b g (Dodge)
 7
 7
 10
 7

 Bob Fitz, rn g (Holmes)
 3
 5
 9
 dls

Westfield. Mass., Oct. 25, 1901—2.18 trot; two eats trotted Oct. 24. Purse, \$300. My Chance, ch h, by Vallean; dam, Arcola, by Pepper (Crowley) 6
Nancy Hawkins; ch m, by Brussels
(Blacklidge) 1
Helen A., b m (Van Auken) 2
Fitz, b g (Upton) 8
Kwanon, ch h (Humphrevifle) 5
Alvander, b g (Pope) 3 

Time, 2.20, 2.20, 2.204, 2.204, 2.20, 2.24,

Time, 2.21, 2.191, 2.181, 2.181, Same day—2.23 pace. Purse, \$300. San Telmo, b g, by Arion; dam, Houri, by Onward (Gilles)



SOME NEW ENGLAND CIRCUIT WINNERS.

No. 1. ROAMER (2.13½), winner of 2.12 pace at Saugus. No. 2. EARLY BIRD JR. (2.11½), a heat winner in 2.12 pace at Saugus. No. 3. KAVALA (2.19½), winner of 2.30 trot at Dover. No. GENE D. (2.15½), winner of the 2.16 trot at Saugus. No. 5. WANDA (2.15½), winner of 2.22 pace at Saugus.

Ready Boy, br g (Hicks)... Reed Patchen, rn g (Cox)... Sultana, br m (Ryan). Alcyella, b m (Newcomb). Ned Perry. blk g (Humphreville). Flower Boy, br h (F. O'Neil)... two-minute mark early last winter, when I was talking about the pacer with his owner. It is too bad he could not have made the mile in two minutes flat, and, as Granty says, he probably would had Curry known how fast his charge was stepping. With Audubon Boy and Prince Alert Mr. Time, 2.161, 2.171, 2.18. Hanley has a pair of pacers which well represent Westfield, Mass., Oct. 26, 1901-2.25 trot curse, 8500. Five heats trotted Oct. 25.

I note that Colonel Goff has Lady Geraldine booked for the sale at New York, also one or two others. The quarterly meeting of the driving Authoress, blk m, by Autograph; dam, Lucy Homer, by Homer (Brady).

Stady Dustmont, blk m, by Dustmont (Pottle).

1 3 3 3 2 1 2 3 In the that Colonel Goff has Lady Geraldine booked for the sale at New York, also one or two others. The quarterly meeting of the driving association is booked for the first Monday of next mont (Pottle).

1 3 3 3 2 1 2 3 In the that Colonel Goff has Lady Geraldine booked for the sale at New York, also one or two others. The quarterly meeting of the driving association is booked for the first Monday of next month, and the meeting will settle the fate of the consistent. association is booked for the first Monday of next 
 mont (Pottle)
 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 3
 n

 Judge Switt, blk g, by Elial G. (Van
 6 1 2 2 3 2 3 4
 n

 Auken)
 6 1 2 2 3 2 3 4
 n

 Miltonia, br m (Farrar)
 4 4 5 5 4 dr
 d

 Virgil Harkaway, b m (Coyne)
 7 6 dr
 d

 Lady Ula, br m (Holmes)
 5 dr
 ii

 Time, 2.23½, 2.21½, 2.21½, 2.24½, 2.22½, 2.22½, 2.25
 9
 organization. Unless something is done to instill new life in the association it will die a natural death, for the members are beginning to lose interest. I favor reorganizing and creating an organization which will have men who are interested in the horse game, and will not be members for the fun of the thing or because some one asked them to join. As yet the notices have not Notes from Providence, R. I. There is a little doing in this vicinity, and the

quite a number of the regulars will be on hand to see the sale. I will send you a full account of

the proceedings, but I doubt very much if any

thing different from what I suggested last week will occur. Wednesday we are to have a

couple of quiet races at the track. The chief event will be a match race between W. H. Draper's bay pacer Alcinta (2.11½) and W. Willey's pacer  $Phebon\ W$ ., which took a record of 2.11.

this season. I expect that it will be one of the greatest races ever pulled off in the match line at

the track. Both pacers are in the best of con-

dition, and miles near 2.11 are to be considered

I expect that Fred Clark will drive Phebon W.

in as fast time at Readville a year ago, when the pacer made such sensational time. Mr. Hanley

predicted that Prince Alert would go close to the

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A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

been issued, but I expect that they will be shortly Anyhow, time will show what is what. present week will be much more lively than the entire summer put together. In the first place I called in to see the Hon, F. C. Sayles at his the sale of Narragansett Park track, and by the time you have this letter the track will be sold. The sale will take place tomorrow (Mon. office last week, and he greeted me graciously, and we fell to talking horse at once. He has taken the death of Alix very much to heart, and day) morning, at ten o'clock, and I expect that if ever man showed his love for the counce it was Mr. Sayles when he spoke of his pet mare. death was quite a blow to Mr. Sayles, and as he said, it means a loss to the breeding industry Everything that money and human aid could do was done for the mare, and when she was chlore formed it was because it was an act of mercy. An autopsy was held, and it was found that a clot of blood had formed in one of the veins which retarded circulation t such an extent that parbeen located and only the autopsy, which was per-formed by a local veterinary, revealed the cause of death. Alix was buried last week at the farm, and the mare was placed in a coffin and buried with and Ned Tillinghast will handle Alcinta. Another honors. Her grave is covered with a granite slab race which is on the tapis the same afternoon is a and a monument will be erected to her memory. match between S. L. Tingley's gray trotter, Tom In speaking of the mare Mr. Sayles remarked that when she took her record McHenry held a Fame has come to this city through that fast watch and stated that she could have bettered mile by Mr. Hanley's Prince Alert at Memphis on the time, as she was not all out. A great mare Saturday last. The half was a fast one, but unless I am mistaken I saw Little Boy pace a half record of 2.03 for the mile will not be equalled for time to come if ever, will live in the memory of the light-harness world for evermore. Mr. Sayles has the two filly foals by Allx, and both

> and in fine fettle. Mr. Sayles spoke highly of Saytell, and considers him a great trotter with a future before him. I was invited to take a trip out to the Mariposa Farm, and will accept the invitation at no dis-

There are some great colts at the farm, which is a model breeding place. The farm will hold a dispersal sale at Narragansett Park, Saturday, Nov. 9, when about thirty head of colts, mostly the get of Sable Wilkes. Wiseburn and Handspring, will be disposed of. I saw quite a number of the colts, which were at the track this summe in care of trainer Pierce.

There is not anything doing on the avenue at It needs not anything using our data eventuals present and it looks as if it would be a quiet fall. It needs the snow to awaken the regulars, but from the looks of the summer weather we are having, I don't think snow will visit this section

A rather funny thing happened last week. The Journal printed a picture purporting to be Alix and her foal. It looked unfamiliar to me, and I realized that an error was made somewhere. The Evening News printed a short squib on the same evening stating that the norse editor of the Journal was off, that the picture was not Alix, but Josie W. and her foal, and quoted Mr. Sayles for authority. Evidently all pictures look alike

o some persons.

I note that the speedway question does not I note that the speedway question does not enter the political campaign this season as it did last year. It was quite a hammer in the previous campaign. We don't hear of speedways now-adays. By the way, Frank H. Jackson of the association is running for senator on the Democratic ticket. Hope he does not share the fate of other speedwayites in the game.

This morning the Narragansett Park track was sold at auction, and I trotted out to see the sale I found that the car service ended about half a mile from the track, so I had a nice walk. I found Mr. Perkins at the office and a coal fire in the stove made the office comfortable. The auc tioneer, Mr. Burnham, read the usual notice and then asked for bids. Mr. Perkins bid \$5000, and it was finally knocked down to him for \$5200. Besides myself there was Mr. Moone of the Journal, the bookkeeper and the official. The sale went as I predicted in my previous letters, and I rather think you will see the track in the game this season. The auction gives Mr. Perkins a clear title, and as he is a man of business he pro poses to run the track on business principles. The half-mile track will be finished and meetings held next season, also a banner Grand Circuit meeting. Mr. Perkins as yet has not decided upon anything definite, but I will let you know as soon as he completes his plans. The price paid by Mr. Perkins seems small, but there is a mort-gage of \$35.000 and another of a large amount. The races on Wednesday will be public, as Fred Clark has arranged for an oat race. Will se you full account. "STROLLER."

## Races at Rutland, Vt.

Our late fair was a success. The weather was fine, attendance large, over eight thousand being at the races on the fourth and fifth. waived, and Mr. O'Neil, driver of Chehalis, took the breaks off, and the black stallion lowered the to 2.111. and the race record of the track by 23

The judges and timers were: Messrs. A. J. Huff, W. C. Loudon, J. J. Parris, E. S. Whittaker; clerk of the course, H. Engle; superintendent, W. SUMMARIES.

Rutland, Vt., Sept. 3, 1901-2.40 trot and pace. Timothy V. T., b g (Hyde).
Baron D., blk h (Farneath).
Susie Payne, b m (Cutts). Time, 2.30, 2.291, 2.30. 

 Same day—2.16 trot and pace.
 Purse, \$300.

 Hugh Mack, b g (Batchelder)
 4 1 1

 Carrie D., b m (Southard)
 1 4 4

 Victor, b g (Carpenter)
 2 3 2

 Earl Wilkes, ch g (Reid)
 3 2 3

 Time, 2.19\, 2.18, 2.19\, 2.19.

are excellent prospects and bid fair to become great trotters. Alix's dam is still at the farm Butland, Vt., Sept. 4, 1901-2.28 trot and Purse, \$250.

Toots M., blk g (Myers).....
Helen May. blk m (Miller)....
Miles, blk g (Lovill)...
Dairy, b m (Southard)
Jack B., b g (Bates)...
Alex Blaudey, b g (Spencer). Time, 2.311, 2.271, 2.291. Same day-2.33 trot and pace. Purse \$250. George Gillig, br g (Cutts)... Artle King, bg (Spencer)... Don, blk g (Porter)... Time, 2.304, 2.334, 2.264.

Same day—2.21 trot and pace. Purse, \$250.
W. C. Trull, blk g (Hyde) ... 3 1
Little George. b g (Travis) ... 1 2
Tamerlane, blk g (Fisk) ... 2 3
Time, 2.22, 2.214, 2.264, 2.214. Same day-2.50 trot and pace. Purse, \$250. Timothy V. T., b g (Hyde)...... Artie King, b g (Spencer)...... John J., ch g (Farneath).... Time, 2.28, 2.284, 2.211. Same day-Free-for-all trot and pace. Purse, 
 Same day—Free-for-all trot and pace.
 Purse \$600.

 Chehalis, blk h (O'Neii)
 1

 Hugh Mack. b g (Miller)
 2
 2

 Victor, b g (Carpenter)
 3
 3

 Carrie D., b m (Southard)
 4
 4
 Time, 2.16<sub>1</sub>, 2.17, 2.11<sub>1</sub>.

Same day—2.24 trot and pace. Purse, \$250. 

Time, 2.234, 2.24, 2.26. W. BAILEY, Secretary. Delays are dangerous, not only in business, but in your stable. You make a mistake if you do not use German Peat Moss. Write C. B.

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will produce better results than one resist lies. will produce better results than any paint, lin-ment or spavin cure ever made, and we will **give \$100.00** for any curable case that it will not cure if used as directed. Every bottle is WAR-RANTED to give satisfaction! Testimonials from the best horsemen in the world. Sold by druggists or harness dealers or expressed from the manufacturers.

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MR. F. L. CLARKE.
MR. W. F. STEELE.
MR. W. J. ROBBINS,
MR. AUGUST VOLUME,
Here is a partial list of th
PAUL REVERE. 2.074. MR. JAMES BUTLER,
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MR. W. K. MOORE,
MR. N. VARNEY,
MR. P. CARTER,
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NR. F. H. FLAGGE,
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MR. A. ELLIS,
MR. F. S. FISHER,
MR. GEORGE McBRIDE,
MR. L. KAPLAN,
MR. HENRY CARSON,
MR. HENRY CARSON,
MR. W. L. WHITE,
MR. B. ZAHN,
MR. G. B. BRETT,
MR. G. B. BRETT,
MR. G. B. BRETT, rd horses that we will sell in 24th st November 12 and 13: Here is a partial list of the rec PAUL REVERE, 2.074, FRIELMONT, 2.10, TOM P., 2.124, IVANHOE, 2.134, MARION, 2.174, LVDIA ANN, 2.204, OORK PINE, 2.214, BORKEAN, 2.224, BORKEAN, 2.224, BECKY SHARP, 2.234, FRANCES BIRCHWOOD, 2.244, VICTOR, 2.234, DONAVAN, 2.27, PAUL REVERE, 2.074—This rd horses that we will sell in 24t
ALL RIGHT, 2.09‡.
GOSHI: N. JIM, 2.10‡.
DUN DERRY, 2.13‡.
SEORGE H. WILKES, 2.15‡.
SIR ARTHUR, 2.17‡.
LOUV, 2.18‡.
OSCOR, 2.20‡.
NINA V., 2.22‡.
NINA V., 2.22‡.
SIR ELECTROID, 2.23‡.
REX ELGIN, 2.24‡.
BLUE GRASS, 2.29‡.
BLUE GRASS, 2.29‡. November 12 and 13:

HELEN D., 2.093.

WILSON, 2.1;3.

KING JACK, 2.132.

VICTOR, 2.163.

REKA DIRECT, 2.173.

PRISTINI, 2.194.

GRANDLY, 2.214.

ALLEN J., 2.224.

BONNIE BUTLER, 2.224.

LOCHNAGAR, 2.234.

HENRY'S BOY, 2.204.

COLUMBIA, 2.294.

PAUL REVERE, 2074—This horse BEAT THE TRACK RECORD at Baltimore last month, 2.104, half-mile track, in a winning race.

ALL RIGHT, 2.004—A trotter that looks like the best one in sight for the 2.10 class next year; he can beat his record quite a bit, and for Speedway use he is in a class by himself; he is good looking, good mannered and can brush quarters in all seconds. Record made at BRIGHTON BEACH MEETING.

CAN YOU BEAT HER?

BILUE GRASS, 2.204.

COLUMBIA, 2.204.

Holls a good looking, 2.104.

A grand can brush quarters in all seconds. Record made at BRIGHTON BEACH MEETING.

CAN YOU BEAT HER?

There is only one place to buy her and that is in 24th st. at 2 P. M. Nov. 12.

FRIELMONT, 2:10—A sound, yound, fresh pacer; made his record in the fifth heat of a winning race. He can win in the 2:10 class in 1902.

TON F. 2:124, in a winning race—A Grand Circuit winner this year.

TON F. 2:124, in a winning race—A Grand Circuit winner this year.

TON F. 2:124, in a winning race—A Grand Circuit winner this year.

REKA DE REST. 2:125, and a sure consistent trotter; his races this fall look real good. He is a sure chough race horse, and win in his class.

GOSHEN JIM, 2:105 con the win in his class.

GOSHEN JIM, 2:105 con race at Syracuse, September 9, 1801, he was only beaten a head in 2:09. Here is a crack-a-jack for the Speedway.

WE HAVE A FEW HIGH CLASS GENTLEMEN'S ROAD TEAMS.

WE HAVE A FEW HIGH CLASS GENTLEMEN'S ROAD TEAMS.

QUEEN & GARNICA—A royally bred pair of bays; closely matched as to size, color; gait and manners. This is a high class pair, and can be seen on the Brookly's Speedway every day up to time of sale or at Minden's. GRANDLY, 2:21, and LOCHNAGAR, 2:33; matinee record of 2:20 to pole over the Cleveland track. Well matched and perfect manners.

WILLOWDALE FARM, Crown Point, Ind., Will J. Davis, Prop., sends a handsome, showy pair of black mares, 15.3, sound, kind and clever. Blue ribbon winner in any show ring.

Pair of chestnut mares that are an ideal gentleman's road team; they can beat 2:25 together. They are as perfect pair of trotters as can be found.

Pair of chestnut pacers, closely matched as to size, color, markings, etc.; can step fast. Handsome pair of 18-hand bays, with style, action and all the qualities of a model pair.

A 13.3-hand pair of trotting-bred brown cobs; perfectly sound; the best of manners; have size, style, action and seeder longth to make them win in any show ring.

This kind are not found every day, with style all and action talt cannot be beat. This fellow is a prize. This kind are not found every day, the can trotted in 2.30, and he is a horse that can win in any show ring.

Entries close Friday, November 1. If you want to sell send for entry blanks and get your entries in not later than the ist. WE WILL NOT ACCEPT an entry after that date.

## ....FORBES FARM....

The Champion Stallion Trotter of ...1898 and 1899...

Sire of Admiral Dewey, 3, 2.14 1-4, Bingen, Jr., 2.13 3-4,

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A limited number of outside mares will be accepted. Apply early as his book is fast filling up. Fee for stallion service due when mare is served.

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....J. P. HALL, Ponkapog, Mass.